

# 'Oust Dubinsky Anti-FDR Clique'--Curran, Mills

Tomorrow's Primaries  
An Editorial  
—See Page 8

## Daily Worker

★ 1 Star Edition

Vol. XX, No. 189

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1943

Entered as second-class matter May 4, 1943 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

# RED ARMY CUTS KHARKOV RAIL LINE; ETNA LINE CRACKS; MILAN BOMBED

## Oust Rose ALP Clique, City CIO Leaders Urge

Charging that the state leadership of the American Labor Party under the "dictatorial control" of David Dubinsky and Alex Rose is "anti-CIO and represents the greatest obstacle and menace to united labor support for our Commander-in-Chief and the United Nation's war effort, Joseph Curran, president, and Saul Mills, secretary, of the Greater New York CIO Council, have issued a personal appeal to all CIO members enrolled in the ALP to "vote this clique out of office" in tomorrow's primary elections.

Support for the Marcantonio-Connolly slate in New York County and the Progressive Committee slates in the Bronx and Brooklyn is urged in the New York CIO leaders' appeal sent to more than 300 local unions for transmission to the CIO's 800,000 members in the metropolitan area.

The Curran-Mills letter cites dates and facts of recent events as proof that the Dubinsky-Rose ALP leadership is "guilty of undermining the leadership of President Roosevelt," has "treacherously sought to divide labor's forces in this city and nation," and has "persistently opposed and fought CIO, nationally and locally."

The letter charges that "the cheap red-baiting employed by the Dubinsky-Rose clique has been a cover-up for its many nefarious crimes."

Supporting evidence of the CIO leaders' charges included the following:

"Dean Alfange, mouthpiece for Dubinsky and Rose, has toured the nation seeking to establish a national third party for 1944. His activities in this respect as well as those of Dubinsky and Rose have been concentrated in the states of Michigan and New Jersey where there are many thousands of industrial workers and where no candidate can run on more than one ticket. A national third party will mean the division and disruption of the political strength of labor and progressives. The National CIO vigorously opposes a national third party, Roosevelt, or any other choice of the New Deal and progressive forces, can be defeated by a national third party in 1944."

"Alex Rose fought against and prevented the adoption of a resolution condemning John L. Lewis for his strike activities when such a resolution was proposed at a meeting of the Dubinsky-Rose controlled State ALP trade union council. Rose's position is contrary to that of his own union as expressed by the international executive board of the Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers, headed by Max Zaritsky, which condemned Lewis for his abrogation of labor's no-strike pledge and urged denial of Lewis' readmission to the AFL. Dubinsky, in Lewis-like fashion, sanctioned a so-called 'unauthorized' strike by the ILGWU in New York City in direct violation of labor's no-strike pledge. Dubinsky admitted being a sponsor and supporter of Lewis' application for readmission to the AFL a move which

(Continued on Page 8)

## Lift Mail Ban On British Daily Worker

LONDON, Aug. 8 (UP).—The ban on export of the Communist newspaper Daily Worker, in effect more than three years, will be lifted effective tomorrow, it was announced today.

Application for removal of the ban was made soon after the newspaper was permitted to resume publication last September after having been suspended since May, 1940. The application for removal of the export ban was supported by a number of British trade unions.

## Dubinsky Group Spurns Union Plan

By Mac Gordon

The hostility of the Dubinsky-controlled state American Labor Party leadership both to the Hillman proposals to broaden that party and to the basic national political program of the CIO is revealed in a letter written to Sidney Hillman by Murray J. Kudish, ALP state executive board member and leader of Local 338 of the retail clerks international, CIO.

## How to Vote in Primary Tuesday

Tomorrow is primary day. Polls are open from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M.

All enrolled voters of the American Labor Party are entitled, and urged, to vote. To cast your ballot for the candidate of the Progressive Committee, you do the following:

(1) For COUNTY COMMITTEE, mark an X in the circle above the state of the Progressive Committee. In MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN, THAT SLATE IS THE TOP ONE. IN THE BRONX, IT IS THE BOTTOM ONE.

(2) For delegates to the judicial district convention, mark an X in the circle above the appropriate state. Again, in Manhattan, the Marcantonio-Connolly slate is first; in the Bronx, it is second. There is no judicial convention in Brooklyn.

(3) For alternate delegates to the judicial convention, follow the same procedure as for delegates.

(4) For district attorney, vote the name that appears on the ballot—this candidacy is not being contested.

(5) For the various judgeships, if you live in Manhattan, vote for James C. Magidjan (first on the list). Otherwise, judgeships are not being contested, except in two judicial districts in the Bronx, where enrolled voters will receive marked sample ballots from the Progressive ALP Committee.

There are no contests in Queens County, because there is unity in the American Labor Party in that county, and therefore no separate slates.

## FDR Tops Dewey In Gallup Poll

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 8. — President Roosevelt was victor over Governor Dewey in a Gallup Poll Survey whose results were announced here yesterday. Fifty-five per cent of the major party vote favored Roosevelt, against 45 per cent for Dewey. In other words, the poll indicated that, were elections held right now with Roosevelt running on the Democratic ticket and Dewey on the Republican, Roosevelt would win by the same margin he did in 1940.

## Kearny Launches 2 More Destroyers

PORT NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8 (UP).—Two destroyers named for World War II heroes were launched today at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co.

## Meat Cost Cut, Mayor Says; Lauds Buyers

There was more meat in the city last week, and more of it was sold at ceiling prices, than for many weeks past, Mayor La Guardia announced yesterday, in his broadcast over Station WNYC.

The reason, the Mayor said, was the refusal of more consumers than usual to pay black market prices.

"If you just keep this up, we will see this black market," said the Mayor. "Don't you see, consumers and housewives, if you refuse to pay more than the ceiling price, and you impress that upon your retailer, and your retailer, if you refuse to pay more than the ceiling price, we will see this bunch of profiteers and chiselers. That's what I want to do."

La Guardia referred to his appeal to consumers last week to protect themselves in the lamb market, since lamb was plentiful.

He got a "great kick" from results, he explained, since "the black market, believing it would make a killing in lamb, was stuck, and even the black market was compelled to sell at ceiling prices."

The Mayor, who was in Washington conferring with government officials on the food situation last week, reported that results of the conference "heartily satisfactory." He talked with Fred Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, Prentiss Brown and Chester Bowles of the OPA and Marvin Jones of the War Food Administration.

He's hoping, the Mayor stated, for "amendments and changes in the regulations and price structure of food that will benefit and protect consumers."

"Regulations," he urged, "must be simplified so that an ordinary human being can understand them. Meat must be identified so that we may trace its origin and thereby entirely eliminate the black market. Local regional price administrators should be given latitude to adjust temporarily coupon values in order to meet shortages and to give consumers the benefit of surpluses or abundance in any community."

Repeating his suggestion last week that "when eggs or other commodities become too high, we will invoke the blank—B-L-A-N-K—market, and that means not buying the commodity until the price comes down," the Mayor urged his radio audience:

"Insist on ceiling prices."

This is the starting point for rejection of national unity and of labor's no-strike pledge. For if labor has other special interests besides winning the war, it parts company with other sections of the population. Moreover, if winning the war is not the sole consideration of labor, then it is justified in interrupting production to gain the "other" considerations those not tied to the war effort.

**SUPPORT THIRD PARTY**  
Kudish' point of view here is the one advanced by the Dubinsky-led Social Democratic Federation, which controls the ALP. It is constantly reiterated in the two chief organs of the Federation, the New Leader and the Jewish Daily Forward.

The practical working of this policy is seen in the close association

## REMINDER

Primary Day is Tuesday, August 10. Polls are open from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Everyone who enrolled in a political party when registered to vote last year is entitled to vote in the primaries of that party this year, unless he has moved to another district since then and failed to change residence in the prescribed manner. You vote at the polling place in your election district.

Candidates to be voted for in the ALP in Kings, Bronx and New York counties are those for county committee (a minimum of two from each election district) and for various judicial officers.

In the New York County Democratic Party, there are also contests for county committee in a number of assembly districts.

## Nazis Face Trap In Randazzo Pass

**ALLIED HEADQUARTERS**, North Africa, Aug. 8 (UP).—Smashing the entire German line west of Mt. Etna, British troops have captured Biancaville, Adrano and Bronte and with American forces bearing down from the west threatened to trap a fleeing German army today in Randazzo Pass only 40 miles from Messina.

The British also captured Belcasto, seven miles northwest of Catania on the southern slope of

LONDON, Aug. 8 (UP).—New peace demonstrations were reported tonight in Northern Italy's industrial districts in the wake of hard-hitting RAF raids that struck Milan, the dissident hotbed, Turin and Genoa last night in the first fulfillment of the Allied threat to blast all of Italy.

Mt. Etna as the Sicilian campaign drove rapidly toward a victorious close.

At Bronte, the British were within five miles of the German line of retreat through Randazzo Pass, and Allied flyers reported that their bombs and cannon had hopelessly tangled enemy traffic in the narrow defile.

As the Allies systematically ground up the Germans' last Sicilian defenses an increasing amount of enemy activity was noted in the Messina Straits and surrounding waters, possibly denoting a massing of craft for an attempted evacuation. Allied bomber and fighter pilots reported shooting up more than 50 enemy vessels Saturday, most of them landing barges which in the present Axis

(Continued on Page 8)

## RAF Hits Turin, Genoa and Milan

LONDON, Aug. 8 (UP).—Strong forces of British-based Lancasters, the mightiest of the RAF's bombers, crossed the Alps under a brilliant moon last night and blasted the industrial triangle cities of Turin, Genoa and Milan in the start of the promised Allied air squeeze to "scar, scar and blacken" Italy from end to end.

Capitalizing on the first weather favorable to large scale operations in a week, the Allies threw their bombing offensive back into high gear. Formidable, high-flying forces of warplanes roared over the Channel in this morning's bright sunshine, apparently ranging deep into Europe.

Only two of the night-raiding Lancasters were lost from the sizable force that delivered the "well concentrated" attacks on Italy. A third Lancaster developed engine trouble over Italy and proceeded to an Allied base in North Africa, following.

(Continued on Page 8)

## Four Doughboys Who Keep the First Division Posted on Axis Positions

By C. R. Cunningham

United Press Staff Correspondent

TROINA, Sicily, Aug. 6 (Delayed) (UP).—High on a crumbling wall surrounded by huge piles of twisted and torn buildings stands a sign which says:

"Only God can bend the fascist will—men and deeds never will, Mussolini."

The former II Duce apparently never heard of the famed American First Division when he penned those words.

For after seven days of vicious fighting American troops marched triumphantly into the wreckage of this mountain-top town early this

morning, not only bending the Italian and German will but breaking it wide open.

A single strand of wire stretches through the rubble of Troina from the west to the east side of this mountain town. It leads to a concealed observation post where four doughboys, their eyes bloodshot from a lack of sleep, already have begun relaying the Germans' latest positions back to fresh troops rolling over the winding mountain road aboard ammunition trucks bound for a new front.

The roads around and in the town are littered with unburied German dead.

"The Germans began pulling out

around 2 A. M.," said Sgt. Vincent Burns, Woodhaven, N. Y. "Our chief scout, Private John Kostachak, Cairnbrook, Pa., gave us the word and we pushed into town just about 8 A. M."

"That's about the time I sent the division that first message," said Corp. Joseph S. Klimowicz, 169 E. Second St., New York City. Back at division headquarters the message had arrived at 7:55 A. M. it said: "One patrol is now entering the town."

A few minutes later the same message was flanked by M. J. Gen. Terry Allen, Commander of the 1st Division, to Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, Corps Commander.

## Etna Line Smashed in Sicily



Allied forces, driving forward along the entire Sicily front smashed the Etna line. Americans, smashing ahead along the northern coast (1) were nearing Randazzo Pass, only 40 miles from Messina, threatening to trap the Germans as the British entered Bronte (2) and Adrano (3) strongholds on Mt. Etna's western slopes. In the meantime Canadian forces pressed on from captured Paterno (4) while the Eighth Army north of Catania (5) battered at the Hermann Goering division on the Mt. Etna's eastern slopes.

## Vichy Men Will Be Punished--De Gaulle

LONDON, Aug. 8 (UP).—The French people endorse the Allied terms of unconditional surrender of the Axis, and a "crushing defeat of the enemy on the battlefield will be needed" if a true peace is to be established, Gen. Charles De Gaulle said today in a speech at Casablanca broadcast by Radio Morocco.

Simultaneously, the political leader of the French Committee of National Liberation served notice on the men of Vichy that they will not go unpunished. Although De Gaulle called for national unity after victory, he asserted:

"This does not mean the country has to omit punishing those who betrayed her, nor on the contrary does it mean that under irrefragable pretext of pardon invoked either by the guilty or in the world by counselors who have no French responsibilities, France has to blunt her scythe of justice."

"This is why France, although her children are famished, though her youth is deported, and although her entire population is tyrannized, endorses in its entirety the demand for unconditional surrender which was announced by the leaders from the camp of freedom to Germany, Italy and Japan, and this surrender which the Allied armies, attacking from the east and west, are about to impose on them."

**LAUDS GIRAUD**

In a salute to the new unity among the French command, De Gaulle paid his warmest tribute to Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud.

"Here in our empire, the army, navy, and air force, which were divided by the odious consequences of disaster, now see themselves

## Find Ore! Black Ruin

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (IGN).—The first photographs and reports from Oreil indicate tremendous destruction in the city, caused in the main not by military expediency.

War correspondent V. Antonov, who drove into Oreil from the direction of the railway station, points out that from afar one is deceived by the solid station building looming white in the distance. But this is a mirage, for nothing but the walls are left of it. Not a single station building survived; the track is covered with scraps of metal, wood, crushed brick; the rails were cut with German thoroughness at two and three meter intervals.

The city's principal highway, Moscow St., is lined with gaping brick boxes, mutilated girders and heaps of metal scrap. It would seem as if a devastating hurricane had wrought all this destruction. All the more important big buildings were blasted and burned. A number of buildings, including the new State

(Continued on Page 8)

## Soviets Take 130 Towns in Advance

LONDON, Aug. 8 (UP).—Driving over the broad expanses of the Ukrainian steppe, Soviet tanks and motorized infantry columns blasted big gaps in the German lines today to take Bogodukhovo, 34 miles west-northwest of Kharkov, and thereby cut the Kharkov-Sumy Railroad, a Soviet special communique said tonight.

In the second phase of their gigantic double drive to free the Ukraine, the Red Armies driving on Bryansk reached a point 17½ miles west of Oreil on the main Oreil-Bryansk railroad.

General gains of up to 10 miles were recorded in the drive on Kharkov, which was rapidly being outflanked from the north, and the special communique said that more than 80 towns and villages fell to the Red Army troops on that front Sunday.

## TAKE 130 TOWNS

More than 130 towns and villages were taken in the Bryansk direction, where gains of up to 7½ miles were made against desperate resistance by the German troops trying vainly to get set on a new defense line.

## RAILS CUT

Belgorod's fall had cut the railroad running northward from Kharkov. The Kharkov-Bryansk railroad had been cut again and again by troops driving southward from Belgorod on Kharkov. Now with the capture of important Bogodukhovo not only had the main railroad to Sumy and the Dnieper River northwest of Kharkov been cut but Kharkov was rapidly being made untenable.

In addition to taking Bogodukhovo, the Soviet troops captured Bolshaya Pisarevka, 55 miles west-southwest of Belgorod and 43 miles northwest of Kharkov.

The Red Armies were driving, westward and southwestward, on a 40 miles front from the Belgorod-Sumy railroad to the Bogodukhovo area.

Moscow dispatches said that the Soviet columns were smashing westward as rapidly this summer as the Germans had driven eastward last Summer. Now the Germans were on the retreat, with fleets of Soviet Red Army planes—flying American-made Boston bombers—attacking them mercilessly day and night.

## Normandie to Float Soon

The U. S. S. Lafayette, formerly the French luxury liner Normandie, has been raised to an angle of 53 degrees, and is expected to be floated by the rising tide soon, the Navy disclosed today.

Navy engineers, who have supervised the controlled pumping which has righted the 73,000-ton vessel from the 79-degree angle at which she came to rest after capsizing in the North River, said the ship is being righted about one degree every half hour.

The ship will be righted to 45 degrees before it is allowed to float, engineers said.

After righting operations are completed, the final step in a salvaging job which began May 1, 1942, the Lafayette will be delivered to a shipyard for possible conversion to war purposes.

## Mrs. Roosevelt to Open Radio Series

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will be first guest speaker on a new series of daily radio broadcasts on the theme, "Unity at Home—Victory Abroad." Mayor LaGuardia announced yesterday over Station WNYC.

Arrangements for the broadcasts, which will continue from Aug. 13 through Sept. 11, have been made with the leading radio stations of the city by a small committee appointed by the Mayor.



# German Communists in Fight for Free Germany

By Hans Berger

(Second of two articles)

The German Communists are participating in the newly-organized "Free Germany" committee, among them Wilhelm Pieck, who became secretary of the German party after Ernst Thälmann's arrest.

The Hearst papers, the various German Antoninis such as Frederick Stampfer, Gerhardt Seger, and Rudolph Katz, whom I discussed yesterday, make a big fuss about this fact.

And certain liberals shake their heads in sorrow. Others cover their grief over the German Communists share in the "Free Germany" committee with silence.

But let's ask ourselves: how could an anti-fascist movement in any European country, and especially in Nazi Germany develop without the most active participation of the Communists?

Although the German Communists have suffered losses and made great sacrifices in the struggle against the dictatorship and war like no other German party, they remain in the underground as its best organized force.

## GAIN INFLUENCE

Consequently, they gain influence, especially in a time of Nazi Germany's national crisis. For what the German Communists foretold long ago, and repeated to the people time and again, now becomes more and more the experience of the German masses themselves. Unfortunately, not quickly enough.

The German Social-Democratic circles in this country—even Paul Hagen—may tell the American public fairy tales about their "forces" within Germany, and present themselves as future Saviors.

But whoever really knows something of the tendencies within Germany will smile at such attempts to become a popular force in the German underground by denouncing the German Communists or the Soviet Union. One could indeed afford to smile if the matter were not so serious.

These German Antoninis forget that the relation of forces in Europe are somewhat different than in the United States.

In France, Yugoslavia, Italy, and even in Nazi Germany the Communists are looked upon as brave fighters against fascism as the friends of the people. No serious political figure and no serious government can overlook this fact.

## A TERRIBLE STREAM

The Communists in all these countries were not destroyed by fascism even in a time when they were isolated from the masses of people and when they had to swim against the stream, a terrible stream.

How then is it to be expected that the Communists will be excluded from broad popular movements when the correctness of Communist policy becomes the common experience and common recognition of the masses?

Just as one cannot wish away the role of the Communists in winning the war and defeating fascism, so their powerful role must be reckoned with in rebuilding a peaceful Europe and a democratic world.

At the end of January, 1939, seven months before the war broke, the German Communist Party held an illegal conference in Bern, Switzerland, in which representatives of the main underground groups of the German Party took part.

This conference adopted a resolution, worth quoting now, which shows that the German Communists were really friends and allies of the United Nations, and not enemies, as the Neue Volkszeitung, and the Antoninis claim.

## TREASONOUS POLICY

Let me quote some resolutions of this conference:

"The development since the invasion of Austria and the occupation of the Sudeten German parts of Czechoslovakia proves that the slogans of the Hitler regime: 'Self-determination of the German people' and 'Greater Germany' are only a pretext for his plans to conquer the other peoples and for the imperialist new division of the world."

"In the west as in the east the Hitler regime creates a situation where every moment the German people can be thrown into the catastrophe of a war—a war against the powerful front of all the peoples attacked or threatened by Hitler."

"This policy of Hitler fascism is not in the national interests of Germany but in the interests of the big capitalists and the Nazi bureaucracy. This policy is in reality treason on the interests of the German people and threatens the existence of the German Nation."

"For the attempt of the Nazi dictatorship and the Axis to force upon the people a fascist Versailles, must end without doubt in the same bankruptcy as the Versailles that was put upon Germany. This attempt can only end in a terrible war without any hope of victory."

"The policy of an alliance with the war mongers, with Mussolini and with the Japanese militarists means the greatest danger to peace and to the security of Germany. The national interests of Germany demand therefore the liquidation of this war alliance with Rome and Tokyo."

"The struggle for freedom of the German people against the Hitler dictatorship, for a democratic Germany, is inseparably linked with the struggle of the peoples who are threatened or occupied by Hitler and the Axis of war. Only such a policy is in the national interest of Germany and is a guarantee that

the German people will find in these peoples not enemies but allies."

And what German will not recall the prophetic words of the German Communists with reference to the USSR? The Bern conference declared that "the policy of the Hitler regime against the Soviet Union is the most despicable treason to the national interests of Germany. To lead the Germans into war against such a powerful country is a policy of national disaster."

## NATIONAL DISASTER

And what kind of Germany did this Bern conference urge the people to fight for?

"The central committee of the Communist Party declares to all Social Democrats, Catholics, Democrats, to all responsible Germans that the policy of the German Communist Party has the firm goal, united with them to see in Germany a democratic government freely elected by the people."

The German Communists did not make the slightest concession to anti-Semitism. The resolution states:

"The anti-fascists must not make the slightest concession to the despicable campaign of hate against the Jews. They must everywhere enlighten the people, try to isolate the

pogromists and must support their Jewish citizens morally and materially."

The German Communists also demanded help of the Catholics. The resolution states:

"In view of the danger of the growing persecution of the Catholics, it is an urgent duty to help the Catholics and to support them against the attacks of the Hitler regime upon their faith and upon their church institutions."

## FREEDOM'S CAUSE

I need not give any further quotations, for the few I have given will help to understand why a successful movement for freedom in Germany without far-sighted and brave German Communists is unthinkable.

Therefore, it is only natural that the German Communists participate in the National Committee of "Free Germany." They have been for a long time, and much earlier than others, part of freedom's cause. Even those German officers that have come to their senses in the USSR have understood this, as the composition of the "Free Germany" Committee proves.

All those who shake their heads at this fact had better understand it in good time. It may prevent many unnecessary surprises, and self-made difficulties.

# How Mussolini Smashed Unionism

(Second of a series of Allied Labor News articles on the Italian labor movement.)

Mussolini's Fascist Labor Charter of April 21, 1927, was set by the "compulsory labor law" of April 3, 1926. This law made it illegal for employers "to deal with any but the fascist trade unions," abolished the right to strike, made membership in the fascist unions compulsory, prohibited

Calada and Colombino, went over to the fascist unions.

"We should not be true to our principles if we were against the Corporative State and the Labor Charter which the Fascist government intends to establish," they declared in a signed statement.

"One has only to refer to our past decisions and plans to come to the conclusion that we are duty bound to contribute to the success of the fascist experiment."

Offering their services to Mussolini, they described themselves as "men who through many years of labor struggles have acquired a special capacity to understand social problems, make contact with the masses, and resolve class antagonisms."

A second group, led by GCL executive committee members Buozzi and Sardelli, fled to Paris and there set up a GCL Bureau-in-Exile.

"The executive of the GCL has realized that by remaining in Italy, it encouraged the hideous fascist force, the pretense that trade union liberty exists in Italy," this group announced.

"Therefore, it has removed abroad under the aegis of the Amsterdam (Second) International." At the same time, the GCL in Italy was urged "to cease all activities."

A third group, centered mainly in the Woodworkers, Restaurant and Hotel Workers, Railwaymen and Clerical Workers unions, called upon Italian workers to continue resistance against the fascist regime.

On Feb. 20, 1927, this group organized a conference in Milan, at which 30 delegates were present from the principal labor organizations in Italy, including the metal, textile, building trades workers and hairdressers unions. The conference voted to restore the GCL as an underground organization, reinstitute factory councils and city Labor Bureaus (abolished by the previous GCL executive), and undertake illegal publication of Battaglia Sindical.

Reactions of labor leaders to the abolition of the GCL were varied. One group, headed by GCL Secretary D'Aragnò and GCL leaders Maglione, Rema, Rigola, Anzomoni,

words have become an unwritten law for Soviet pilots.

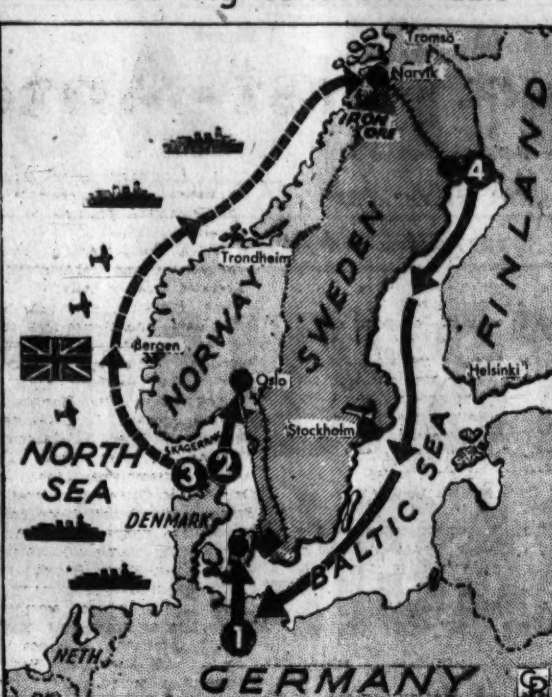
This is precisely how Captain Castello acted. When his last moment came he saw the enemy on the ground and directed his plane at the Nazis. He went to his death fulfilling his duty to the very end.

HERO'S DEATH

Since then there have been many reports of Soviet airmen who have died a hero's death in a similar manner. Today among the diaries found among a multitude of documents at Stalingrad a record was found describing the death of a Soviet aviator. The time and place coincides with the circumstances of Captain Castello's exploit, in July 1941, somewhere on the approaches to Smolensk.

This is what a driver of a German AA battery, Corporal Handach,

# Noose Tightens on Nazis



Victories of the Red Army along the Eastern Front, and of the Allies in Sicily have resulted also in tightening the noose on the Nazis in the north. The above map shows how Sweden's barring of transshipment as of Aug. 20 of German men and materials across Sweden will affect the Nazis. At the present time German men and materials now move from Denmark (1) to the railroad and by Swedish railroad almost to Oslo (2). The Germans will now have to move by a water route along the coast (3) or be blockaded by British ships and planes. Iron ore from Norway must now be taken to the Bothnia gulf (4) and by ship through the Baltic sea.

# Yugoslavs Battle Mikhailovitch, Nazis

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, Aug. 8.—Slovenian partisans are making a drive into the northeastern corner of Italy, the Venetian area in which some 50,000 Slovenes live, and are raising new guerrilla and partisan units there, says the radio "Free Yugoslav" heard here on Aug. 2, reviewing the past week's Yugoslav fighting.

Fierce fighting continues in Yugoslavia chiefly in eastern and central Bosnia, with a flareup of guerrilla warfare reported in Serbia, as well as along the Croatian railroads.

The Venetian Slovenes have maintained their culture and identity despite persecution from Fascist Italy. The radio reports that partisan units, plus local committees of the "Liberation Front" are being established here, with the population taking advantage of the Italian crisis to give more consistent help to the Yugoslav liberation movement than hitherto.

PIERCE ENCOUNTERS

The town of Travnik in central Bosnia continues to be the scene of heavy warfare, as reported last week, but no new results are announced.

Fierce encounters are also reported in the Pribava-Doboj area, and around Mount Ozren, where the 38th German division together with Mikhailovitch's Cretinaks are trying to protect the railway from Doboj to Brod.

In the Eastern Bosnia, the partisans are smashing into large forces of German and Croatian fascist troops along the Sarajevo-Vladgrad railway, and occupied this week the town of Praca, and the villages of Seltina and Podgrad.

The railway line was torn up for many miles, despite the heavy Ustashi guard, and put out of action indefinitely.

On the Vares-Sarajevo sector, to the east, some 150 soldiers were killed, 300 conscripts captured together with large stores.

Two Serbian detachments have been heard from recently. One is the Zvrlje unit which has again become active, and compelled the enemy to send substantial German and Bulgarian units from the Serbian center of Nish.

RAID RAILROADS

A trainload of 500 soldiers and officers, under command of a German major, was upset by the guerrillas and routed after a fierce machine-gun battle.

The Shumadij Serbian unit is coordinating its work with the partisan fighting in eastern Bosnia and attacking garrisons of the Milan Neditch's "State Guard."

Persistent guerrilla activities especially along the railways are reported from Croatia and Slovenia. In the Kachuvac area, and the region of Kostanjevica in Slovenia, the guerrillas are reported in systematic raids on stations and enemy garrisons. Traffic on the main lines from Italy into Austria are being disrupted.

By way of Turkish sources, reports have come of intense sabotage against the Croatian fascists in Zagreb and clashes in Serbia, near the Nish copper mines, with Bulgarian troops. One hundred and twenty hostages were shot in this area, says the newspaper La Turque.

Mussolini's "inevitable laws of life" were slow in coming to his rescue, however. As unemployment passed the one million mark, rents and food prices soared, strikes broke out in Milan, Turin, Trieste, Cremona, Isola, Megnano and other industrial centers. By the end of 1927 the circulation of each issue of Battaglia Sindical was over 30,000.

Warning further against the dangers of the "so-called urban proletariat," Mussolini said: "On no account must Rome, the center of our administrative system, be permitted to become industrialized."

It is hard to determine now whether this entry refers to Castello or one of his followers, but this place near Smolensk will never be forgotten. There will be a monument erected there to the courage and immortal heroism of Soviet airmen who to the end fulfilled the best of their teacher Valeri Chkalov.

"A pillar of flame tall as a house burst towards the sky. Gasoline

# Mexican Gov't Scores Racist Bias in Texas

By Alfred Miller

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY (Delayed).—A request by Governor Coke R. Stevenson of Texas for Mexican agricultural workers has been refused by Mexico's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ezequiel Padilla, because of racial discrimination against Mexicans, the exchange of letters between the governor and Padilla, released by the Ministry yesterday, reveals.

Regretting the necessity for his refusal, the Mexican Foreign Minister describes the situation in Texas as follows:

"In numerous places Mexican residents cannot participate in amusements nor can they attend the respectable places of recreation without provoking vexations, censure, criticism and protests. There are cities in which my countrymen have been obliged to segregate themselves in special districts. Not even the relatives of our official representatives are safe from persecutions and inadmissible molestations."

"Only a week ago, the daughter of our Consul was refused service in a public establishment in an important city of Texas only because she was heard to speak in Spanish to another Mexican lady who accompanied her. Such incidents are taking place daily and if the press drew attention to the one incident I mentioned, it was certainly not because of its rarity but because of the category of the person affected."

"Though the Consuls inform the authorities, the newspapers and the people at the frontier with the State of Texas gather and transmit such notices which directly become the public knowledge of the entire people of the Mexican Republic. Such news has created a just resentment against the discriminatory treatment applied to our nationals not only because of ethnic differences but on many occasions because of the mere fact that they are Mexicans."

## SHARP CONTRAST

In another part of his long letter Padilla declared:

"The contrast between the attentions and affection which within the very masses of the Mexican people are extended to North-Americans living amongst us or visiting us, is evident, if it is compared to the treatment Mexicans receive in some region of Texas."

"What are the remedies to solve this conflict?" the letter asks.

It answers: "Laws, propaganda, sanctions."

"If these means can be realized immediately and with the necessary emphasis to pacify resentful feelings, we would contribute to laying one of the evils which most seriously threaten to cloud an environment which, on the other hand, has been cleared never before: that of the relations between our peoples."

"Under these conditions, I believe, the government of Mexico would agree with positive satisfaction to the cooperation of our workers in the fields of the state of Texas, where they would go with the same enthusiasm as they are going to other parts of the United States where there is no discrimination to which our residents find themselves unfortunately subjected." Mexico's Foreign Minister told the governor of Texas.

He assured the Mexican government that "to assure the success of the Good Neighbor Policy," he had dictated the following means:

## GOVERNOR'S PLEA

"I—By means of the press and the radio I have issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the State of Texas asking their full cooperation in the fulfillment of the Good Neighbor policy and exhorting them to extirpate, wherever it is possible any unjust distinction due to race prejudices or class differences."

"I am studying the expedience of appointing a commission to receive complaints and to investigate and to adjust all cases of distinctions which violate the Good Neighbor policy and which, generally, will foment more cordial relations of good will and friendship between the citizens of Mexico and Texas."

"I have always ordered all members of the State Police and of the forces of the 'Rangers' to be on guard against all cases of unjust distinctions and that they advise the people of the state that such distinctions against persons of Latin-American origin are violating the Good Neighbor policy, as announced in Resolution 105 of both Houses and which, though not punishable by means of penal prosecution can be object of civil suits before the Courts."

Moreover, the Governor promised "protection" to Mexican workers and urged that his request be granted and that Mexican workers be allowed "to lend valuable service to the war effort."

The Mexican government regrets to be unable to comply with the request but thanks the Governor of Texas for his efforts "to achieve the objective—mutually patriotic—to purify in the feelings of the Texan population the conviction that racial hostility against Mexicans is notoriously unjust."

# Between the Lines

Behind Policy on France

DAILY WORKER FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The State Department is frankly disappointed with its previous efforts to isolate Gen. De Gaulle in the French Committee of National Liberation, and has taken a definitely different tack, this column learns. The committee may get some form of limited recognition very soon. But the new State Department line will remain. Gen. Giraud's trip abroad proved that he could not serve as a foil for anti-De Gaulle maneuvers. Too old, too much a Frenchman after all, not skillful enough at his press conferences.

So the State Department is playing the thesis that De Gaulle and the most of the French Committee are not elected spokesmen for France. Efforts are being made to rally some kind of bloc of former parliamentarians, allegedly to bolster the French Committee but actually to needle it. The line that De Gaulle is not really a democrat will also be played up heavily. Just who this parliamentarian bloc may be is not clear. Many former deputies, Socialists, Communists and Radical-Socialists work with the committee.

Maybe there's a clue in the fact that this week's *Four La Vieille*, controlled by Henri de Kerillis former deputy for the Seine, comes out for the same idea. So much so that the coincidence between our information and *Four La Vieille*'s editorial is striking.

Re-reading Eugene Tait's *Napoleon in Russia* this week, we came across a passage that seemed to incorporate the day that Orel and Belgorod were taken. "Russians," said the church sermons in 1812, "you have torn half a world out of the jaws of the monster who devoured mankind by the millions. Half a world celebrates your heroic valor."

German newspapers are flooded with comment on the air raids, and the *Oberhausen Zeitung* for June 10 examines some of the jokes that Germans are telling about their latest movies. At the Litzburg theatre, for example, they are showing the film: "Und die Blaue Himmel Schau Herin" (The Blue Sky Shows In). At the Union Theatre, the film is called, "Die Zehrende Flamme" (The Devouring Flame). At the Ruhrland, the week's movie is called "Wann Sehen Wir Uns Wieder" (When Do We Meet Again). One of the big hotels has a wry sign on its door: "Durchgehend Geöffnet" (Permanently Open). And a Swedish paper reports that a worker named Heideborn, from Dortmund, was sentenced to three years heavy labor for proposing that a monument to Goering be erected in the Ruhr district. . . .

Symptomatic of the hunger and disease which is wracking the youth of France is a little story of a Laval youth organization, the *Compagnie de France*, which has 8,000 members. A survey was conducted late in the spring to determine the fitness of members for labor service and sports competition. Eighty-one per cent were found unfit in the 18-19 year range. In the 15 to 20 year range, only three per cent were fit for sports. The rest needed special treatment.

The Council for Pan American Democracy's bulletin reports that Cook's Travel Agency in Mexico City is rousing Mexico's ire, already aggravated by the "root-suit" affair in Los Angeles. A group of American students attending a summer session were invited to make a Cook's tour of Mexico, but nine Negro students who wished to come along were refused tickets, were told to take their own tour, Mexican as well as white American students protested, and the press is angry.

Chungking official circles are reported peeved because of an article in the Institute of Pacific Relations bulletin last month by T. A. Bissell, criticizing Kuomintang-Communist relations. . . . Wait till they get the full text of Vladimir Rogoff's piece in *War and the Workingclass*. . . . A Mexican cabinet shake-up is expected at any time because people are criticizing speculation and profiteering by Gen. Maximino Camacho unpopular brother of Mexico's president and a cabinet member. . . . A recent sensation in Australia was an attack on Communists by Clarrie Fallon, federal president of the Australian Labor Party, a sort of Australian Dubinsky. It was discovered that one of his articles attacking Australian Communists was cribbed almost word for word from Valentin's masterpieces in this country. . . . Dr. Alfredo Palacios is a right-wing isolationist Socialist in Argentina, and while in this country expressed himself favorably on the Ramirez dictatorship. Last week, the Buenos Aires meeting of the Socialist Party was "dissolved" by Ramirez. Palacios was in the chair. . . . Italian crisis in the last two weeks is summed up as a case of acute indigestion in the soft-underbelly of Europe. . . .

Replying to attacks on Australian Communists, their fighting new weekly *The Tribune* says on June 25th: "The music of the song 'Red Flag' is traditionally German and British; the words were by an Irishman. The 'Internationale' was composed by a Frenchman. No doubt that when St. Patrick, according to tradition, introduced Christianity into Ireland, the local reactionaries proposed deporting him to the Holy Land."

# Uruguay-Soviet Ties To Be Established Soon

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 4 (Delayed)

The recent resolution of the Uruguayan Council of Ministers to renew relations with the USSR has been received with great popular enthusiasm.

In his published declaration the Minister of Foreign Relations states that both he and President Ameghino consider that the moment has arrived to embark on a solution to this problem and that following the country's democratic traditions and its present international orientation, such a decision has been adopted.

He added that his proposal was not to clarify the position occupied by the USSR in the conflict, since it is already known that with her unity and heroic resistance she will have a decisive influence on the in October, 1942.

termination of the war, and that she has turned aside the Axis forces and given the Allies time to prepare and to forward their offensive plans. He pointed out that the political regime of the USSR does not endanger the organization of her masses, but on the contrary has contributed to it.

The council's momentous decision, which will terminate a break of nearly eight years, follows an intensive campaign by the Committee for Relations with the USSR, whose members include leading national figures of all democratic sectors. The committee last week delivered a memorandum to the Minister of Foreign Relations, him by the USSR in the conflict, since it is already known that with her unity and heroic resistance she will have a decisive influence on the in October, 1942.

Notice: This Offer Ends Sunday, Aug. 29! START CLIPPING COUPONS IMMEDIATELY!

**16" HEAT RESISTANT OVENGlass SET!**

**\$1.98**

PLUS SALES TAX

Plus 16 consecutive coupons—and this set is yours! Plus 16¢ per coupon plus shipping and handling—total \$1.98 plus tax. Mail to: **DAILY WORKER**, 25 East 15th St., N.Y.C. We'll mail you this offer to N.Y.C. only.

MAIL ORDER: Send \$1.98 plus cost of shipping and this 16-Pc. Set will be mailed to you. Manhattan and Bronx residents add 5¢. Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond and Westchester add 10¢. Insurance \$1.00.

**16 Pc. OVENGlass SET**

**COUPON No. 50**

# Soviet Airmen Fight on to the End

By Sam Brown

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 8.—Two years

ago, at the end of the first month of war on the Soviet-German front, a Byelorussian aviator, Captain Castello, in the Smolensk area turned his damaged, blazing plane west and cut into a column of German panzers and trucks. Thus in the last minutes of his life Hero of the Soviet Union Castello dealt a telling blow to the enemy.

The famous Valeri Chkalov, who blazed an air route from Moscow to the United States via the North Pole, pledged to his people who elected him a deputy to the Soviet Parliament: "I pledge to you to destroy the enemy as long as my hands can hold the controls and my eyes see the ground." These

words have become an unwritten law for Soviet pilots.

This is precisely how Captain Castello acted. When his last moment came he saw the enemy on the ground and directed his plane at the Nazis. He went to his death fulfilling his duty to the very end.

HERO'S DEATH

Since then there have been many reports of Soviet airmen who have died a hero's death in a similar manner. Today among the diaries found among a multitude of documents at Stalingrad a record was found describing the death of a Soviet aviator. The time and place coincides with the circumstances of Captain Castello's exploit, in July 1941, somewhere on the approaches to Smolensk.

This is what a driver of a German AA battery, Corporal Handach,

entered in his diary on July 15, 1941: "The 15th Infantry Regiment summoned us with two platoons to assist in the capture of Smolensk and to cover the troops against low-level attacks. The machines were moving in serried ranks, making good targets for planes."

An alert, and two planes appeared. We opened fire at them. The engine of one plane caught fire. At first the pilot turned back, but suddenly he turned about and descending lower and lower, tragically came closer to us. There was little left of the machine. It dropped two bombs and then the plane itself suddenly nose-dived and turned over. The last lasted for no more than one and a half seconds.

PILLAR OF FLAME

"A pillar of flame tall as a house burst towards the sky. Gasoline

spouted, setting everything ablaze. Huge clouds of black smoke enveloped the first platoon. The blazing parts of the plane dropped between our guns and machines. One hit an anti-tank gun. Munitions began to explode. Many soldiers were badly burned and machines were ablaze."

"It was a ghastly spectacle. I shall never forget that day. The plane shot down wasn't worth all these sacrifices."

It is hard to determine now whether this entry refers to Castello or one of his followers, but this place near Smolensk will never be forgotten. There will be a monument erected there to the courage and immortal heroism of Soviet airmen who to the end fulfilled the best of their teacher Valeri Chkalov.



## Trying to Head Off Unity of U. S. Italians.

## Who's Who in the Hearst-Antonini-Pope Set-Up

By John Meldon

No man can serve two masters. And to elaborate upon that old adage which has become an accepted truism, no group of men can serve for years in the cause of fascism and suddenly perform a political metamorphosis, emerging as champions of Democracy.

In the main, such is the make-up of the recently formed "American Committee for Italian Democracy," inspired by William Randolph Hearst and organized by Luigi Antonini, sworn and bitter enemy of the Soviet Union and Genaro Pope, editor of *Il Progresso*, upon whose chest Mussolini personally pinned a medal for his services in behalf of fascism.

With few exceptions the remainder of the committee is composed of men whose political past is as dark as the black shirts worn by *Il Duce's* bodyguard.

But don't get us wrong on this point. History has proved that it is possible for individuals, and even groups of individuals who at one time supported fascism, to change their minds and their loyalties. We have seen former Vichy supporters become valuable assets to the Allied cause, for instance. But when a group of men, whose collective background was mainly one of open or tacit support of *Il Duce's* regime, band together under an alleged democratic banner, then we reserve decision and carefully examine their purpose, program and individual records.

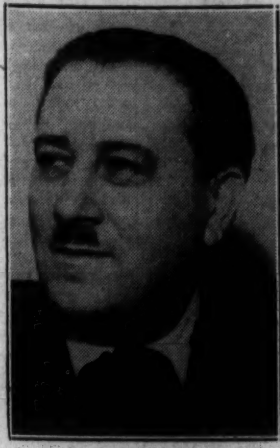
## Real Purpose

The "American Committee for Italian Democracy," the *Daily Worker* charges, was set up for the purpose of heading off and defeating a real mass movement among Italian-Americans for the reestablishment of a democratic regime of fascist-raped Italy.

The committee in question represents no one except its own membership and was quickly and decisively repudiated by bona-fide representatives of the Italian-American masses 24 hours after it was presented to the public, all wrapped up in enticing colors purporting to signify liberty and peace for the war-torn nation of Italy.

Let's examine the record of some of the members of this hastily formed group which emerged with loud huzzas from the Hearst press.

Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora heads the committee. Second in command is publisher Genaro Pope whose political past has been as crooked as the faces symbol. Hate-twisted, red-baiter Luigi Antonini, vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers emerged as the "spokesman" for the committee. Judge Eugene D'Alessandroni, Philadelphia barrister and often accused as one of Mussolini's most vociferous supporters in this country is another prominent member of the committee. Massachusetts Judge Felix Forte, decorated by the Fascist government in 1930 is another member of this committee which hopes to divert a real mass movement of Italian Americans



LUIGI ANTONINI

into red-baiting anti-Soviet channels. The balance of the committee is composed of well known Italian American public figures who, in the main, have bowed at one time or another in reverence to the now ousted Mussolini.

## Dr. Charles Fama

Among them is Dr. Charles Fama. The good doctor certainly has come a long way since 1935, if one judges by appearances. In 1935, when Mussolini's armed hordes were gassing and murdering the people of Ethiopia, Dr. Fama helped organize a Madison Square Garden rally, sponsored by Pope in support of the shameful aggression. Justice Pecora, just for the record, also addressed that rally, which was held on Dec. 14.

Dr. Fama, who through an awfully sudden political back-flip now wants to "lead" the Italian-American masses, was chummy with high fascist officials in the Italian embassy in Washington. He paid for an advertisement in Pope's paper on the occasion of a fascist festival held at the Commodore Hotel in New York on April 9, 1938. Prominent Italian figures at that particular fascist affair included Dr. Fama, Italian Ambassador Fulvio Suvich, Consul General Gastone Vecchiotti—and our ever-present Genaro Pope.

## Judge Alessandroni

Judge Alessandroni of Philadelphia has been charged numerous times by anti-fascist Italian-Americans and Italian-American publications with rabid fascist leanings and activities. The Philadelphia *Liberal* *Il Paese* (The Country) devoted two full pages in an attack upon the judge's alleged fascist activities in its issue of June 28, 1940. Accompanying the article was a photograph of the judge at a rally giving the hated fascist salute.

## Italo-Americans Push Garden Rally

"The United Americans of Italian Origin for United Nations Victory," under the temporary chairmanship of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, met last Wednesday night for the second time since it was organized two weeks ago and, besides adopting a five-point program, perfected plans for a Unity Rally at Madison Square Garden on Thursday evening, Sept. 9.

The Garden rally will be the first great public expression of anti-fascist Italian-Americans since Mussolini's recent downfall.

The five-point program, which United Americans of Italian Origin for United Nations Victory declares it vigorously supports, reads:

- 1—Unconditional surrender to the United Nations to free Italy from Nazi domination;
- 2—Full punishment for Mussolini and his fascist gang;
- 3—Complete abolition of all traces of fascism;

In May, 1936, Judge Alessandroni stated publicly: "Mussolini needed land. He took it. He never concealed or camouflaged his design. And we can honor him for it."

Judge Alessandroni's barn-storming in behalf of *Il Duce* reached a stage so blatant and brazen in 1938 that Philadelphia anti-fascists urged Rep. Martin Dies to investigate the judge. (Dies, of course, ignored the plea.)

In a long telegram to Dies, Stefano Caminiti, secretary of a local Sicilian Society declared:

"I charge that Judge Eugene Alessandroni of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia is Pennsylvania's Number One Fascist, the fountain-head here of un-American activities, hidden by his high position on the bench."

Caminiti went on to elaborate his charge of Alessandroni's alleged fascist activities, charging that the judge, as Grand Master of the Order of the Sons of Italy, uses that organization as a vehicle for spreading fascist doctrines.

Judge Alessandroni organized a "Victory Pilgrimage" of Italian-Americans to Rome following Mussolini's "victory" over Ethiopia. In prior years he also organized "Imperial Pilgrimages" to Rome for the purpose of paying homage to *Il Duce*.

Be-ribboned and decorated for his dutiful and energetic campaigning for *Il Duce*, Judge Alessandroni today expects the Italian-American masses to close their eyes to his past and accept him as a "leader" in the liberation movement for war-wrecked Italy!

If for no other reason, he will be repudiated for one statement he made in an article

"4—Free choice by the Italian people themselves of a government based on the democratic principle of liberty and equality;

"5—A comprehensive program for the release and rehabilitation of the liberated areas of Italy."

The following Americans of Italian origin are among members of the new "United Americans" organization and supporters of the Sept. 9 Madison Square Garden Unity Rally:

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, State Senator Richard E. Diconstanza, City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Judge Nicholas A. Pinno, Judge Thomas A. Aurelio, Assemblyman John J. Lamula, Dr. Leonard Corvello, principal, Benjamin Franklin High School; Lido Belli, director of Italian programs, Station WBNX; Assemblyman Hamlet O. Catenaccio and Assemblyman Frank Rossetti.

The list includes also many leaders of trade unions whose membership are largely Italian-American. Michael Geromono, president of Local 1, State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, is executive secretary of United Americans of Italian Origin for United Nations Victory.

which appeared in "L'Opione e Bollettino dell'Aera," prior to Pearl Harbor. Wrote Judge Alessandroni:

"What is most needed in America today is a man of the type of Mussolini."

As a staunch supporter of the former fascist regime of Mussolini, Genaro Pope probably has the edge on his friend, the Philadelphia judge.

## Generoso Pope

Pope's *Il Progresso*, largest Italian language paper published in this country, was rapidly pro-Mussolini right up until the day the Japanese blasted Pearl Harbor. Typical of the type of editorials Pope wrote for his newspaper was this one, of which we quote several excerpts, which appeared on Nov. 22, 1940:

"Now that Italy has entered the war, the maligners of Italy are at work again. While Italy was winning in Africa, Sudan, Kenya and Egypt, they were asleep. They wake up again only now that the 'fighting' in Greece has not been possible—but their glowing will not be of long duration. . . . It is fortunate that history forgets these

## Vichymen Will Be Punished, Says De Gaulle

(Continued from Page 1)

united and together are preparing the march forward to great battles within the utmost limits of the armaments at their disposal. We have achieved a unity of command in the hands of a great chief in which, as well as in his soldiers, the committee of National Liberation has invested all its trust for the great battles to come," he said.

"National unity cannot be achieved, nor can it last unless the state bestows a distinction on its servants and punishes the criminals. We must punish all those defeatists who needed disaster to strangle freedom for their own ends. They delivered us to the Germans, and for them there is only one description—traitors—and only one thing to do—justice."

De Gaulle, who arrived in Casablanca from Rabat this morning on his tour of French Morocco, was reported to have received the most enthusiastic reception of his trip. Accompanied by Gen. Georges Catroux, Coordinator of Moslem Affairs, and Gabrielle Paux, Resident-General of French Morocco, De Gaulle was hailed by thousands who lined the be-flagged thoroughfares. Everywhere were "V for Victory" signs and the Lorraine Cross, symbol of the Fighting French.

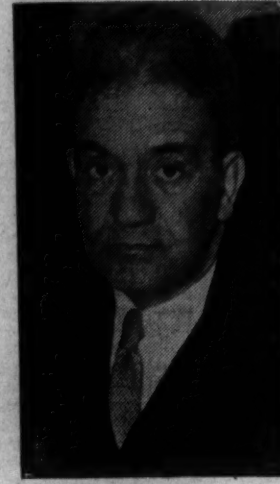
Speaking after he placed a wreath on a monument honoring World War I dead, De Gaulle said: "Victory is not a fruit that will fall from the tree. We must obtain victory on the battle fields so as to ensure a real and everlasting peace."

## KEYNOTE'S

Fighting Folk Songs  
Folk songs of the U.S.S.R.  
Four 10-inch records. Album K-110 . . . \$2.50  
THE RED ARMY CHORUS of the U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-103 . . . \$2.50  
CHIEF LAI (Paul Robeson). Songs of China. Three 10-inch records with booklet. Album K-109 . . . \$2.50  
FIGHTING MEN OF NORWAY. Three 10-inch records with booklet. Album K-101 . . . \$2.50

The MUSIC ROOM  
AIR-CONDITIONED  
133 West 44th St., New York  
Tel. LO. 3-4450 • Open Evenings  
MAIL ORDERS SHIPPED PROMPTLY

J. J. MORRIS, Inc.  
Funeral Directors for the IWO  
Plots in all Cemeteries.  
Funerals arranged in all Boroughs  
236 SUTTER AVE., B'klyn., N.Y.  
DI. 5-1772-4-5 DI. 5-2759  
Day • NIGHT



JUDGE PECORA

aberrations and remembers only the decisive facts. The Italian Army will know how to write, through its traditional heroism another page of glory and honor to the shame of its miserable detractors."

Pope showed the Italian people where he stands when he walked up the steps of Mussolini's headquarters in Rome in 1937 flanked by Italo Balbo and Count Thaon de Reval, former chief of the Fascist League of North America and was photographed with his arm extended in the fascist salute as he entered *Il Duce's* sanctum.

Meanwhile, during the days he was a Mussolini advocate, Pope used the columns of *Il Progresso* and a second sheet he owns, the *Corriere d'America* to revile and blaspheme anti-fascist Italian Americans who fought the fascist regime abroad and its representatives on these shores.

Like Judge Alessandroni and Dr. Fama, Genaro Pope hopes the Italian-Americans will forgive and forget. They won't.

## Judge Felix Forte

Another member of the committee who vies with the group mentioned thus far in his highly questionable activities in the past is Superior Court Justice Felix Forte of Massachusetts. Judge Forte was cornered by reporters recently who asked him did he in-

tend to return a decoration accorded him by the Italian fascist government—the medal of Chevalier of the Legion of the Crown of Italy. He had it pinned on his chest back in 1930.

The judge said he didn't consider it necessary to return the decoration.

Judge Forte now says he was "sold a rotten bill of goods" by Mussolini and professes enlightenment regarding all things fascist. Perhaps. But it's a safe bet the Italian people will look elsewhere when choosing leaders to head the democratic liberation movement of their homeland.

## Luigi Antonini

When one comes to committee member Luigi Antonini, one hardly knows where to begin to discuss this particular gentleman. Antonini has a deep personal hatred against the Soviet Government. He is for years has been one of the filthiest minded red-baiters in this country. He played a cagey game during the period Mussolini was wantonly attacking Ethiopia and it is interesting to note that during the Italo-Ethiopia war, Antonini was conducting regular weekly radio broadcasts. His speeches were reprinted in Pope's paper and not once did Antonini cast a disparaging word against Mussolini's rape of Ethiopia. He studiously avoided any comment. However, one need not belabor the point of the man Antonini, hate-spreading Social-Democrat. His bid for leadership of the Italian-Americans through the Hearst-Antonini-Pope brainchild, "The American Committee for Italian Democracy" has been sharply and decisively repudiated by leading Italian-Americans, the real leaders of anti-fascist Italians here and abroad.

It's up to all champions of Democracy to see to it that this outfit does not get to first base. Men of this calibre only attempt to enter a democratic people's movement to head it off—to distort it into anti-democratic—and in the final analysis—anti-Allied channels.

Men and women among the Italian-American masses who have for years consistently fought fascism—leaders of the type of Rep. Vito Marcantonio and others will lead and sincerely direct the rising movement for Italian liberation. They have proved their worth through long years of consistency and loyalty to the anti-fascist cause.

Scoundrels and dishonest schemers will be rejected by the people.

## Mothers Group Urges More Child Care Aid

The Stuyvesant Mothers Association is today launching a campaign to get a nursery school for children of working mothers in the Stuyvesant community. This afternoon at three o'clock at the corner of First Ave. and 15th St., at a table will be set up where information on child care will be available.

The Stuyvesant Mothers Association, a mothers organization of this community is also petitioning the Mayor to provide adequate nursery facilities for the children of working mothers of the community, an all-day, all week center with trained personnel, education and health supervision, financed by state and city.

Existing facilities in the community are either unsatisfactorily supervised, offer inadequate services,

## Dubinsky Hopes Workers Forget His Strike Incitement

Ignoring two major general strikes he called in New York since last January, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, yesterday made the claim that his union had "adhered faithfully" to labor's no-strike commitment.

Dubinsky's claim was made in a public statement on the union's financial report covering the year 1942. Apparently in an attempt to meet the charge of the progressives in the American Labor Party that he was the first major labor official to break labor's no-strike pledge, Dubinsky inserted

his claim of "faithful" adherence to the commitment. Technically, Dubinsky has a defense, for 1943, which is not covered in the financial report, was the big strike year for his union. It was on January 26, 1943 that he organized his so-called "spontaneous" (Lewis-fashion) strike of over 30,000 dressmakers. It was on June 24 that the same quiet technique was applied for a walkout of thousands of cloak workers. The latter strike came just one day before the deadline for the President's veto on the Smith-Connally Bill.

Because the *Daily Worker* published a story on the secretly organized cloak strike, the following issue of Justice the union's official informant, charged it with being an "informant." Officials of the ILGWU were much disturbed by public attention to the cloak strike. They had strained all their influence to keep the embarrassing story out of the newspapers.

Mr. Dubinsky's financial report revealed that 1942 income for the ILGWU was \$7,763,788 compared to \$6,855,222 in 1941. This covers 351 audits embracing all local treasuries of the union. Disbursements amounted to \$5,941,571, leaving a surplus of \$1,822,216.

## Broad Labor Representation Seen Basis Of Queens ALP's Unity and Growth

By Manny Dennis

The Queens County ALP is a unified political organization. During the 1942 elections, in the pages of the Long Island Star, Chapman, chairman of the County ALP referred to the fact that the Labor Party in Queens was united, as a sign of its strength in the fight against Congressman William Barry.

This unity in the ALP is reflected in the trade union composition of its leadership. It is an example of the kind of broad trade union control that Sidney Hillman called for in his recent statement. It differs radically from the narrow trade union representation which one finds in the state executive committee of the ALP.

The Queens County Executive Committee members are trade union leaders from the United Auto Workers, Transport Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers, United Electrical Workers, AFL Lithographers, Railway Clerks,

CIO Shipbuilding, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, AFL Teamsters. It is well known by all that the left wing in the days of the factional struggle had very little influence among the enrolled voters. It is significant to note in answer to the charge that the left wing wishes to dominate the labor party, that the leadership is shared by the broadest forces who work side by side for victory in the war and for support of candidates who genuinely support Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies.

In the last elections, there was complete unity of all these forces in support of the Labor Party candidates for Congress who unreservedly supported the President's policies as against Barry, Democrat, and William Rawlins, Republican who were both fighting the President's policies. The local clubs of the Labor Party are active in fighting for these policies and this is the basis of unity. In the recent period clubs with a widely mixed membership as to "right and left" in the old sense, voted resolu-

tions condemning John L. Lewis for his fifth column struggle against the President.

## REACTIONARY BLOC

The advantages of unity are obvious to all. The Labor Party in Queens has appeared before the voters as a united party, thus inspiring confidence. It has been able to increase its voting strength considerably. In the current period, its members have not been forced to expend their energies on petition struggles, on interclub fights over objections to petitions, and so on. The clubs have been able to concentrate on the issues facing the people, in the struggle for victory over the Axis. The Rego Park Club, for instance, has been active in the consumer movement to prevent rent increases and halt inflation on the home front. Other clubs have been active in the fight for the President's roll back order.

As a united party, especially during the last few months, the clubs have grown and new clubs have been organized. The coming campaign should see a real spur to activity for the election of a Labor Councilman from Queens, to break the monopoly of the present reactionary bloc of Democrats and the Republican Councilman Christensen.

There is only one slate in Queens—a slate prepared by the united county organization. However this should lead no one to believe that it is not imperative to go out and vote on primary day, Aug. 10, from 3 P.M. to 10 P.M. Failure to vote might deprive many delegates of their place at the county convention. A large vote, even though there is no contest, will constitute a demonstration of support for the policy of unity in the Labor Party.

It is important that every win the war voter registered in the ALP go to the polls on Aug. 10th and vote for the regular slate of County committee candidates who will genuinely support the policies of unity and the domestic and foreign program of the President and the policies of the United Nations, the only slate on the ballot.

## BUSINESS-PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

## Army and Navy

TEXTS of every description. Cots, stoves, all camping and hiking equipment in stock. Get our prices first. GR. 5-9073. Hudson, 185 Third Ave.

## Beauty Parlors

GOLDSTEIN, 233 E. 14th St. GR. 5-9889  
Latest Fashion and Hair Dressing. Permanent. \$2 and \$3. Also 5 items \$1.25.

## Carpet Cleaners

YOUR 3x12 DOMESTIC RUG CLEANED STORED DEMOTED INSURED  
FREE STORAGE TO REPT. 13  
Colonial Carpet  
1897 Webster Avenue  
Call Jerome 7-6283

## Dentists

Dr. J. S. EFREMOFF  
Surgeon Dentist  
147 FOURTH AVE., cor. 14th St.  
Formerly at 35 FIFTH AVE.  
Phone: AL. 4-3910

## Electrolysis

UGLY HAIR REMOVED FOREVER  
By a foremost expert Electrolysis, recommended by leading physicians—strict sterility and hygiene by Registered Nurse. Perfect results guaranteed. Safe privacy. Men also treated.  
Bella Galsky, R.N.  
171 Fifth Avenue  
333 West 27th Street  
Tel. GR. 7-6449

## Furniture

SAVE TIME — SAVE MONEY  
Large Selection of Guaranteed FURNITURE  
Budget Plan—Cash Prices  
ROSEWOOD FURNITURE CO.  
183 E. 15th St., bet. Lex. & 3rd Ave.  
Tel. LE. 4-3903  
OPEN TO 9 P.M. — FRIDAY TO 4 P.M.

## Insurance

LEON BEROFF, 381 E. 14th St., R. Y. C. Fire, Automobile and every kind of insurance. Tel. ME. 5-0844.  
CARL BRODEY—Every kind of insurance. Room 505, 799 Broadway. GR. 5-3235.

## Laundries

C. R. FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY, 9 Christopher St. W. A. 5-7122. Efficient, reasonable, call-deliver.

## Moving and Storage

Lexington Storage  
302-10 W. 59th St. — TE. 4-1575  
SPECIAL RATES FOR  
POOL CAR SHIPMENTS TO—  
California, Portland, Seattle, Denver and States of Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Texas.

Modern warehouse. Private rooms. Inspection invited. Local moving. Full part loads to-from Chicago, Cleveland, Duluth, Atlanta, Washington, St. Louis and Florida. Attractive rates. Insured. Free estimates. No obligation.

J. SANTINI, Inc. Long Distance Moving—Storage. Reasonable rates. LEBIG 4-2222.  
FRANK GIARAMITA, Express and moving. 13 East 7th St., near Third Ave. Tel. GR. 7-5457.

## Men's Wear

NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing. 84 Stanton St., nr. Orchard. N. Y. C. Cordwainer attention.

## Opticians and Optometrists

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN  
UNION Sq.  
OPTICAL  
147 FOURTH AVE.  
12th & 13th Sts.  
Eyes Examined by O.C.U.S. by OCULIST  
1065, UNION SHOP  
Phone: GR. 7-7653  
N. SHAFER, Wm. Vogel—Directors

## Official I.W.O. Opticians

GOLDEN BROS.  
Eyes Examined Prescriptions Filled  
263 & 167th St., nr. Morris Ave.  
Telephone: JE. 7-6622

## Official Optometrists for B'klyn IWO

UNITY OPTICAL CO.  
133 Flatbush Ave., near Altam. Ave.  
ELI ROSS, Optometrist  
Tel.: NEVins 5-0185 • Daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

## Official I.W.O. Opticians

Associated Optometrists  
325 West 34th St., nr. Seventh Ave.  
Tel.: ME. 3-3248 • Daily 9 a.m.-7:30  
J. P. FREEMAN, Optometrist

## Please mention the Daily Worker when patronizing our advertisers.

## Physicians

DR. CHERNOFF, 233 Second Ave. 10 AM. to 7 PM. Tues. 11-3 PM. Phone: GR. 7-7671.  
DR. MAHER, 197 E. 17th St., nr. Union Sq. 10-1, 4-4. Sunday 10-12. ST. 6-9115.

## Records—Music

A Group of "MOB" Albums  
"Negro Sinfonia" . . . . . Leadbelly  
"Mystery Stories Book" . . . . .  
Music from the Documentary Film "The American Songbook" . . . . .  
"Songs of Free Men" . . . . . Paul Robeson and others  
Berliner's Music Shop  
154 FOURTH AVE. Cor. 14th St.  
Free Delivery Tel. GR. 5-8239  
OPEN EVENINGS to 11:30

## SONGS OF FREE MEN

Paul Robeson  
FOR COMPLETE STOKES RECORDS — See —  
O. PAGANI & BRO.  
290 BLEEKER ST., cor. 7th Ave.  
CH. 5-7474  
Mail orders filled

## Restaurants

Russian Skaska  
Soviet-American Snoodling  
Dinner • \$1.50  
Late Evening 25c  
Soda and Wine 50c  
17 BATTERY ST. CH. 5-9154  
1st to Christopher St. 2nd to W. 4th St.

## VIENNESE FOOD and ATMOSPHERE

Little Vienna Restaurant  
20 W. 44th St. bet. 5th & 6th Ave.  
Lunch 50c • Dinner 85c  
• PARTIES OUR SPECIALTY •  
• MUSIC •  
Tel. LO. 5-7747 • Open Sunday  
Highly Recommended

## Jade Mountain Restaurant

Quality Chinese Food  
197 Second Ave. • bet. 12 & 13 Sts.  
GR. 7-9444

## KAYAKA, 132 E. 54th St.

Excellent Shashliks. Home atmosphere. Open air dining room.  
CANTON RESTAURANT, 259 W. 44th St. Chinese-American full course dinner 60c. Follow the crowd.

## MESSINGER'S CAFETERIA, 705 Allerton Ave.

Bronx. Delicious food, comradely atmosphere.

## Typewriters—Mimeos

ALL MAKES new and rebuilt. J. R. Albright & Co. 813 Broadway AL. 6-1626

## MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY



# Italian People Want Peace With Allies--Marcantonio

The following address was made by Congressman Vito Marcantonio over WEAF Friday night:

My Fellow Americans:

Americans of Italian origin, prior to and since Pearl Harbor, have been serving our nation with blood, labor and property in the mines, factories and fields and on every battle field. Approximately 500,000 young men, Italian immigrants, are now in the armed forces of the country. Their heroic conduct in battle, their achievements on the far-flung fronts have become a part of the history of this war. The stories that come out of Sicily, North Africa and the Pacific, narratives of bold, courageous exploits of these men constitute an eternal tribute to a people whose undying devotion to the country of their adoption and birth is historical.

It is neither new nor unusual. It is in keeping with a great tradition of loyalty and patriotism. There has never been a time in the life of our country, when democracy was at stake and when men and women of high courage and devotion to liberty were needed in its defense, that those who came to our shores from Italy did not rise to the occasion and defend those principles of freedom which they love so well.

From the earliest days of our Republic, the honor role of liberty lists names of illustrious Americans of Italian origin who have rendered service to the cause of freedom and progress with great distinction.

**REVOLUTIONARY WAR**

Filippo Mazzei ranks with Thomas Paine and Jefferson in his fight against tyranny and his flaming pen spurred on our heroes in the war for independence.

The signature of a colonial patriot of Italian origin, William Paca, is among those appended to the Declaration of Independence. The victory at Vincennes, a feat which began the expansion of our country north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi was made possible by Francesco Vigo. In the ranks of the Union Army, during the Civil War, there were thousands of Italians, many of whom had come purposefully from Italy in



REP. MARCANTONIO

order to participate in the fight against slavery in America.

The historic message from Garibaldi to Lincoln in words that will always live in the memory of man is just as inspiring a force to the Americans of Italian origin in 1943 as it was to his ancestors in 1861.

This record of today and of yesterday disposes with complete finality the falsehood that Italians cannot and do not want to fight. It proves irrefutably that Italians can fight and do fight well for freedom, but will not fight for tyranny. It is precisely because Italian soldiers refuse to fight in the interests of Axis tyranny that the Mussolini regime was rocked to its very foundation to be toppled over by the hammering blows of the United Nations in North Africa, Sicily and in the Soviet Union. Italy had become a conquered province serving the Nazi government in Berlin in negation of her own destiny. This national enslavement was oppressive to the people of Italy; so oppressive that her soldiers have been revolting against it by laying down their arms. This revolt and the victory of our armed forces have ended the violent career of the man who was a despot to his people and a supine agent to a foreign tyrant.

## WANT PEACE

Now that the people of Italy have set themselves free from the Mussolini bonds that kept them paralyzed for 21 years, they are once again asserting their will and de-

sire to fight on the side of democracy.

The Italian people want peace with the United Nations. The abdication of July 25th signalized not only the overthrow of the fascist tyrant, but it was also the inexorable expression of the will of the Italian people for the cessation of the war against the United States and our Allies. That is the immediate demand of the people of Italy and no government which denies will last. They will draw no distinction between a pro-Axis war and fascism because there is none. No matter who continues the war against us is considered by them as their enemy and a betrayer of their interests to the forces of Nazism. They know and they say that any policy which prolongs the war against the United Nations for even one minute is still fascism, for such a war is a fascist war and it has never been the wish of the Italian people. They overthrew Mussolini in order to terminate the war. The overthrow of Mussolini to them represented the ending of the war for fascism and the pro-Axis war were and are identical. They will not be confused nor satisfied by mere changes in governmental structure. For them, there is one test, and one test alone, and that is immediate peace with us and our Allies. To the people of Italy every consideration is subordinated to that of the cessation of the war against the United Nations, for only the ending of this fascist war will insure the complete and utter destruction of Italian fascism in Italy.

## UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

For the Americans of Italian origin, our duty and a task remain the same as always: to unite with our fellow Americans for the continuance and intensification of support for the complete victory of the United Nations. We recognize that only through such a complete victory will it be possible for Italy to receive the benefits of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms. Our attitude, our conduct and our feelings towards Italy are those expressed by the President in his recent radio address. The President said, "Our terms

to Italy are still the same as our terms to Germany and Japan—'Unconditional Surrender.' We of Italian origin wholeheartedly renew our pledge to rededicate our energies to carry out these terms. We, as Americans, are resolved that there can be no peace except on the terms of unconditional surrender. We endorse the policy of our government to accept unconditional surrender from any one who can effectuate it. It is not important who makes the surrender, what is important is that it be unconditional surrender. We must not become dupes to any propaganda which calls for a peace on a basis of so-called neutralization of Italy.

Neutralization of Italy means withdrawal of our troops and an abandonment of Italian bases from which we must continue aggressive war against Hitler and his remaining partners. Let us bear in mind that our main and only concern is victory against the Axis enemy and that this victory can be achieved speedily only by pursuing every advantage heretofore gained and exploiting every opportunity placed at our disposal. To do otherwise, would be to temporize with a ruthless and still powerful foe. A foe which still has at its command 300 divisions in Europe, submarine wolf packs in the Atlantic, a powerful Navy and a conquered empire in the Pacific. Therefore, the neutralization of Italy and the consequent remittance of bases in Italy from which to successfully conduct our war will mean the sacrifice of an untold number of American lives, and will jeopardize our chances for early victory.

Such a course is sham sentimentality. It is aid and comfort to the enemy. It is propaganda set in motion to weaken the victory effort of a united people.

Further let us bear in mind that the realistic guarantee of the safety of the Italian people and Italian cities is the might of the air power of the Allied nations and of our naval and land forces. This course is genuine sentiment for the land of our parents.

We support the President's pledge that "Mussolini and his fascist gang will be brought to book and

## Riding High



These two infantrymen of the United States Army in north Sicily give their feet a rest by letting them do a little peddling as a relief from pounding the long, hard road that leads to Messina. This foot-propelled two-wheeler was left behind by fleeing Axis troops.

punished for their crimes against humanity." We enthusiastically endorse the President's historic pronouncement that "we will have no truck with fascism in any way, shape or manner and that we will permit no vestige of fascism to remain." This is the iron bound assurance to the generations of tomorrow against any repetition of the holocaust of today.

As for the people of Italy, we feel that we have no right to advise them as to what form of government they shall have. What is involved here is the principle of self-determination which they themselves must apply. We have every confidence in the people of Italy. We know that they will work out their own destiny in keeping with the best traditions of the Sicilian Vespers, of the Renaissance, of Galileo and Christopher Columbus, of the Martyrs of the Five Days of Milan, of the Defense of Venice, of the Legionary heroes of Garibaldi and of the unification of Italy.

## Reveal NY Mirror Uses Labor Spies

(By Federal Press)

The New York Daily Mirror, Hearst paper, has admitted hiring labor spies—this time to shadow employees outside the office.

This admission came from Warren G. Kelly, Mirror retail advertising director during his testimony in a newspaper Guild arbitration case.

The case involved two advertising solicitors who were fired arbitrarily in violation of a contract which requires two weeks' notice, except for "gross misconduct." Management charged that they had gone to the movies while out of the office keeping appointments, and to prove it produced operatives of the William J. Burns Int. Detective Agency.

Arbitrator Herman Gray fixed the labor spy responsibility squarely on the paper's top management. "I assume," he said, "as I think you must assume, that the Daily Mirror management stands behind this policy employing detectives to shadow employees. The whole Mirror management is committed to it."

## It All Adds Up

Weekly report on the Communist Party and Press Fund Drive of the New York State Communist Party:

We are now entering the last lap of the drive. With two months behind us, and with the drive extended to Labor Day, we now have a full month to carry through and fulfill our obligations on time.

The coming month should witness a whirlwind of activity on the part of the clubs in New York City in connection with the campaign to place our candidates on the ballot for the coming Councilmanic elections. This presents a golden opportunity to all clubs. By taking a few simple but necessary steps we can succeed in securing the necessary signatures, and at the same time fulfill our obligations to THE WORKER subscription drive. Here are two steps which should be put into effect immediately:

1. All election canvassers should be supplied with subscription blanks and renewal cards;

2. Individual subscription quotas should be adopted by all election canvassers to be fulfilled on a weekly basis during the course of the campaign.

In previous columns we failed to make mention of two sections that are leading all others in THE WORKER subscription drive. An interesting fact is that both are in the industrial Division, where, in most instances, the sub comes from a shopworker, and a union member at that. The two sections are Metal, with 80 per cent of its quota obtained, and Wholesale, with 87 per cent. This is far in excess of the results achieved by any other section.

In the community sections we find that the following are the leaders, with at least 25 per cent of their quotas fulfilled. As low as this might seem, they are far in advance of most other sections. The 25 per cent or over are as follows:

1-2 Manhattan	...25 per cent
4-6 Manhattan	...30 per cent
4-5 Queens	...32 per cent
4 Bronx	...26 per cent
8 No. Bronx	...27 per cent
Ind. F	...30 per cent
Ind. T	...32 per cent

All other sections are below the 25 per cent mark. Something to

think and act about. Particularly in Kings County not even one section has reached the 25 per cent mark.

All clubs in the Bronx are planning to devote one complete meeting during this month of August to the press. Meetings will consist of reports on the role of the Daily Worker and The Worker in the war effort; the club activities for the press; the mobilization of club members for the remaining period of the press drive. Clubs are preparing to reach special subscription and renewal goals by the night of their press meetings. We're waiting for results.

Did you see the big "CIRCULATION BOOSTER" ad in THE WORKER yesterday? Here's an opportunity for all comrades to win FREE gifts in return for their efforts in the subscription drive. Get out your copy of yesterday's WORKER and see what you have to do to become a "BOOSTER." Your choice of one of a dozen gifts is waiting for you, FREE.

We are forced to cut this column short, due to lack of information about the activities that are undoubtedly taking place in the Clubs throughout the city. For the best story about your Club activities received by this column by Friday, Aug. 13, we will present a special gift to the writer. (We ain't telling what it is now.) The brief item should be based on actual experience in the course of the Party and Press Fund Drive.

## Last Day for Ration Book No. 3

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration tonight reminded civilians who have not yet received War Ration Book Three that they must apply for it personally in their rationing boards not later than tomorrow.

Persons who mailed an application for the book in June but have not received it should present the identification stub which was detached from the application blank, OPA said.

Applications made by tomorrow will be processed in time to permit delivery of the book before it comes into use about the middle of September as a supplement to Books One and Two.



**THE** meeting at the Seine works ended early: the men were no longer in the mood for words. They all knew that the country was in the hands of insignificant, mean-spirited people who were capable of any treachery. The workers were ready to fight, but there was neither gaily nor passion in their resolve. They decided to send a delegation to the Czechoslovak Legion to express their solidarity.

On the following morning Legrais and Pierre crossed the Champs-Élysées on their way to the Legation. Tanks rumbled past. Girls were playing with hoops. A prosperous-looking, middle-aged man was holding forth: "They say the Czechs have got good beer. But I don't like beer. Now I ask you—what have we got to do with the matter?"

Legrais said to Pierre: "You were saying yesterday that France will soon find herself isolated. That's true. But we're isolated too in the middle of France. We still talk about the Popular Front, but it doesn't exist. I prefer Duce to all the Socialists; he's an honest man. The workers are behaving splendidly, showing great maturity. But what about the peasants? If Daladier capitulates, they'll be pleased."

Pierre smiled. "Not only the peasants," he said. "My Agnes will be pleased too—and she's a workman's daughter. She ought to understand. It's a terrible mix-up. She keeps on saying to me: 'But look at what you wrote before! Personally I trust my feelings. It was the same with Spain. . . . I saw Asana in Barcelona. He's a typical radical, like our Garraut. Do you think he didn't let the workers down? Of course he let them down. But it wasn't a question of him. It's

the same with the Czechs. But Agnes doesn't understand; she knows everything together."

"Maybe she does understand, only she's afraid they'll send you to the front. She's got a child. That's understandable. . . . Legrais sighed: he was alone in the world; nobody would worry on account of him.

All these last few weeks Pierre had been living in a state of expectation. Even Spain receded into the background. Years seemed to have passed between Chamberlain's two flights to Hitler. It was impossible to work or think or sleep. Pierre had been all the while waiting for the Popular Front days. All that was left was the bitterness of disillusion, a feeling of dejection even. This was hardly in keeping with his temperament, and he thought: "I'm at a dead end."

At the Czechoslovak Legation they were received by Vanek, the first secretary. He was a stocky, sluggish man with the broad hands of a peasant and a thick neck constricted by a starched collar.

Constantly throughout the last few days workers' delegations had been arriving at the Legation, and yet Vanek frowned every time. Hearing the words "the solidarity of the proletariat," he asked himself: "What's happened?" Who were these people who shook his hand and talked of anger and hope? The Communists! And to the Minister he admitted: "I no longer understand anything!"

Nine years before, Vanek, who was a philologist by training and a liberal by conviction, had a post at Ostrav in Moravia. Disorders broke out there: the Communists demonstrated against the new military laws. They were ar-

rested. At the trial Vanek appeared as a witness for the prosecution. He was delighted with the sentence: the ringleaders were given four years' imprisonment. And now he was being encouraged by the Communists in Paris! But the people with whom he had been friends, the people whom he had entertained at luncheon and with whom he had chatted about the Maginot Line, Tulescu's speeches, and Smetana's operas, these cultured and sympathetic people had disappeared from the scene. How Vanek had rejoiced in the spring on hearing that Tessa had been appointed Minister! Was it not Tessa who wrote, on the occasion of Masaryk's jubilee: "Czechoslovakia is the bulwark of our Western civilization in the very center of Europe; it is the land of humanism. . . . And now it is impossible to get anywhere near Tessa. Vanek was anxious about the fate of his country. The articles in the French press filled him with rage. He went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He buttonholed the deputies whom he knew, but either they had nothing to say or else they sighed funerally. Delegations kept arriving at the Legation; but Vanek waited in vain for the representatives of the French press, the professors, the lawyers, the Radicals, or even the Socialists. It was the workers who came and repeated the same words. Vanek thanked them, shook them by the hand, and thought: "The Communists again!"

At the Legation Legrais was silent all the time. Pierre did all the talking. And Vanek was struck by Pierre's spirited tone and unusual vocabulary. He realized that this man was neither a worker nor a Communist, but a free-thinker, a man of the same sort of background and ideas as himself.

"What you say gives me great pleasure," said Vanek. "It's a good thing that people of varying convictions come to us. Otherwise the impression might be created that only the Communists are for us."

"I am a Communist," said Pierre stiffly.

Vanek smiled politely. They were standing by the open window of the balcony. The alarming cries of the news-vendors came to their ears. Vanek blinked at the light and wondered whether Tessa would receive him today.

When they got outside, Legrais said to Pierre: "Listen, Pierre, of course this isn't the time to talk about it, but I've been wanting to ask you for some time. Why don't you join the party?"

Pierre did not answer at once. Then he said: "I don't know—I suppose it would be more honest." Tessa received Vanek at long last. Wanting to avoid any reproaches, the Minister began to

**SYNOPSIS**—The Blum government has fallen and the fascists are pushing for a quick victory in Czechoslovakia. Daladier and Chamberlain have gone to Munich. All France is depressed, gloomy beneath the Nazi shadow. The Radicals and Socialists who were figures in the Popular Front government are crawling on their bellies, through the appeasement era, afraid to face reality, but knowing that after Daladier came Breteuil and fascism.

Deputy Breteuil is the fascist leader who connived with army generals and industrialists to wreck the Popular Front and pave the way for Hitler's entrance into France. He found it easy to sweep aside the Socialist Villard, a minister in the Blum government, and to make a tool of Paul Tessa, Radical deputy who rose to minister in the Daladier government. The workers are striking throughout France but their mood is bitter and unsanguine. They have seen their government waste Spain in the back. They fear Hitler's coming and live miserably in expectation of war. The Communists work tirelessly to try to stiffen the government to act against the fascists, but the top leaders of France have already bowed their heads to what they consider inevitable.

about at once:

"How don't you understand? The fate of the small nations depends on the fate of the big. We're unable to go to war at present. But when we've rearméd we'll return these provinces to you. One must know how to wait. When the Prussians took Schleswig, we didn't interfere. But half a century later we gave the Danes back their property. That's the A B C of diplomacy."

Vanek, who was normally very reserved, committed an indiscretion. He said: "By permitting the seizure of Schleswig and then the defeat of Austria, France paved the way for Sedan. . . ."

"That analogy does not apply," snapped Tessa. "The Second Empire was in a state of disintegration, whereas France in 1938 is in the flower of her strength. You needn't worry; Sedan will not be repeated. But one has got to wait. On the Sudeten question France is divided."

Vanek was silent. His weather-beaten face became still ruddier. The veins stood out on his forehead. But Tessa calmed down. He passed from anger to amiability. He came close up to Vanek and whispered: "Believe me, your sorrow is ours. You're sacrificing what you hold most precious in order that peace may be saved. The women

of France will never forget it. . . ."

Vanek recalled his mother's wrinkled face under her black kerchief—his mother dressed like a peasant woman. An absurd, childlike hope awakened in him; perhaps after all they wouldn't betray the Czechs.

"You said France is divided on the Sudeten question," he said, "but in the territory in dispute there are many districts with a Czech population. There are no Germans there. I know that very well. I come from there. It is essential to insist on retaining those districts at least."

Tessa yawned: he was bored by the conversation. "Daladier informed me an hour ago that he was flying to Munich," he said. "There they will settle everything. The representative of your government will be informed, of course. So it's hardly worth while bothering about geography at present."

Vanek's blue eyes became misty; but he quickly recovered himself and, after thanking Tessa, went out. And Tessa thought to himself: "Well, what a job I've got! Far better to accompany murderers to the guillotine. That Czech's a good fellow, but how naive he is! How is it they don't understand that we can't risk everything? Enough of

## CHARACTERS

Desser, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.

Breteuil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Desser's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's wife.

Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.

Jeanette, a singer.

Ducane, Right deputy.

Grandel, deputy linked with the Nazis.

Legrais—Communist leader.

philanthropy! France needs to think about herself for a change."

JOLIOT had taken off his coat and was fluttering about the printing room. The front page of the special edition was being made up. Joliot was particularly proud of the story of Chamberlain's childhood; at the age of four the British Prime Minister had acted as peacemaker among the other children, and his mother had prophesied he would have a brilliant future.

"How shall we dish it up?" asked one of the sub-editors. "Agreement at Munich?"

Joliot frowned. "Colorless," he said, "inexpressive. Doesn't correspond to the mood."

"What about 'The Victory of Peace'?"

But this also failed to satisfy Joliot. Tossing back his head and screwing up his eyes, he whispered:

"The victory of France, and splash it right across the front page. . . ."

On arriving back in Paris, Daladier went to the Arc de Triomphe to lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. All businesses, offices and shops were closed. The broad pavements of the Champs-Élysées were crowded. People were full of joy; they were not going to "be driven into the trenches. Women were specially numerous. Flags were hung out everywhere. The florists were selling roses and geraniums. The day before there had been a sad whispering, sobbing and hoarse singing in the darkened streets. And now everything had suddenly given place to a holiday bustle.

In a second-rate restaurant not far from the Champs-Élysées Desser was sitting at a dark corner table. He had just finished lunch and was drinking his coffee. He had chosen this little-frequented restaurant in order to avoid meeting people. He was in a gloomy mood and his gloom increased all the more when he looked up and saw Fouget.

"You here?"

"As you see. . . ."

At any other time Desser would have been pleased to see Fouget. Their acquaintance was of long standing; both of them had studied at the Polytechnic and dreamed of becoming engineers. Later on, Desser had devoted himself to financial operations, while Fouget took up history and politics. They seldom met, but when they did they talked in a friendly way without stiffness or pretense. When Desser was told that his favorites, the Radicals, were corrupt, sponging on the Republic and hand in glove with Stavisky, he said: "What about Fouget?" For him that bearded enthusiast was the personification of the virtues of old France.

Fouget was a conscientious historian. His books about the Jacobin clubs in Picardy and the

struggle against the Chouans had merited general recognition. He was blinded by his love for the past. He was perpetually convinced that someone or other was sure to be threatening the Republic. He suspected any general of Bonapartism and turned away indignantly whenever he met an abbe in the street.

The son of an engraver who was in love with his craft, he knew from his childhood that work was happiness. He had had good luck and always found congenial work. He failed to see that all around him were millions of people who hated the drudgery of ill-paid labor. He looked on the Socialist movement as the fantasy of well-meaning but abstract minds. "Above all," he used to exhort the French trade unionists, "above all, don't overlook the machinations of the Vajjancin!"

His pockets were stuffed with material relating to the victims of injustice. He took up the cause of some widow who had been turned out of her flat, and intervened on behalf of Senegalese and anarchists. Naturally, he was one of the most zealous workers of the League for the Defense of the Rights of Man and the Citizen. His wife referred to him jokingly as "our busybody." She was a plump, quiet woman—always busy about the house, making lampshades, hanging pictures and embroidering cushions. Fouget jokingly complained: "I married a snail with a house on her back." His sons grew up to be ne'er-do-wells, who had no desire to do anything whatsoever and wheedled money out of him, reminding him that he stood for "tolerance."

In the Chamber Fouget was considered a Radical, but to Tessa he was a Bolshevik. Tessa shouted: "Good heavens! That man says the Radicals have no enemies on the Left! What about the Communists?" Fouget once said of the Communists: "They express themselves in an abstract manner, but they're good patriots." He was only fifty-two, but everything about him was old-fashioned and in the Chamber he was nicknamed "the last cabman of Paris."

Desser was depressed. He had no desire to talk, but he knew he wouldn't be able to escape from Fouget's conversation. And sure enough, Fouget, who was aware of Desser's activities behind the scenes, began to ask questions:

"Why aren't you in the Champs-Élysées? Why aren't you drinking champagne? You ought to be delighted. After all, to some extent this is your victory."

"No," said Desser. "I didn't want it. I knew we weren't ready for war and that we couldn't fight. It was in favor of a compromise. But, in the first place, the terms are much heavier than we ex-

pected. And secondly, and this is the most important, I turned out to be only too right. You understand? Too right! Today has shown us that neither Maginot Lines nor armaments will be of any avail. Something has gone wrong. I took refuge here after seeing the crowds in the Champs-Élysées. Making a triumph out of a diplomatic Sedan! Daladier was afraid to show his face at the aerodrome. He thought they were going to pelt him with rotten eggs. But they greeted him like a ballerina—with bouquets of flowers. A people like that won't be capable of defending itself."

"Why do you accuse the people? You others are to blame for it. And you, Desser, I told you so at the beginning of the Spanish affair. You can't hold up cowardice as a civic virtue and then be surprised if the people rejoice at capitulation. You're backing newspapers that glorify desertion. You're supporting the enemies of France. What you want is to—"

Desser interrupted him. "I don't know what I want myself," he said. "My card is beaten. So is the card of our country, probably. I know what I wanted. I wanted to preserve the equilibrium and maintain a happy France, among the young, hungry and pugnacious nations. But it didn't come off. The rest is not interesting. If I could, I'd go away to Tahiti. But I'm tied to business. I don't care a fig for it, but I can't chuck it up. For a poet neurasthenia is a regular condition. It appears the Muses like that. The Stock Exchange doesn't."

He paid the bill. They turned, as though under a spell, into the Champs-Élysées and stood watching.

Daladier drove past in an open car. The crowd greeted him with enthusiasm. Behind him drove Tessa. He looked on it all as his own feast-day and was unwilling to let Daladier take all the applause. When Tessa bowed in reply to the cheers, his sharp nose quivered; he smiled bashfully and with dignity, like a tragedian who had just ended a pathetic monologue. A lady threw him a rose; he pressed it to his breast.

"A merry funeral," said Fouget. "And, by the way, they're burying France."

Desser smiled unexpectedly. "Tessa was particularly good. Why the rose? He ought to be wearing laurels."

"This is not the time for poking, Desser," growled Fouget. "The fatherland is in danger! I'm afraid that in a year's time the Germans will be marching down the Champs-Élysées. The troopers will find roses for them too."

"The fatherland is in danger, eh? You're an honest man and an incorrigible spouter. But maybe the fatherland already no longer exists. Au revoir, Fouget!"

(Continued Tomorrow)



# Whitney Urges Rail Unions To Back Labor Political Unity

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—Declaring that the rapid spread of local unity of all labor for the 1944 elections is an "encouraging sign," President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen called upon all of his union affiliates to support the trend.

Mr. Whitney's appeal was contained in the current issue of the Brotherhood's journal under the heading "Bargaining with Congress."

"It is encouraging to see signs that organized labor is preparing for this kind of a strike vote in 1944," writes Mr. Whitney. "Joint committees for political action in which the AFL, CIO and the Railroad Brotherhood unions are participating, are being organized throughout the country. There are indications that we are now apprehending the nature of the task which lies before us. It is simply one of getting the union voters registered and getting out the vote."

"I hope that all the B. of R. T. members and local officers will pitch in and help the AFL and CIO brethren with this program to make 'organized labor's vote' in 1944 labor's organized vote." We should get into those joint labor political committees, work with them, help build them and help finance them.

"This is the biggest single issue confronting the American labor movement today—the organizing of political power which will make possible effective bargaining with Congress."

Whitney said that the war's impact on the home front has taught organized labor the lesson that adequate protection for the workers, demands effective political action along with collective bargaining with employers.

"In the controlled economy necessary to the waging of total war, collective bargaining as organized labor has known in peace-time and profited by it, is seriously weakened," he commented.

Whitney went on to point out that much collective bargaining does not reflect the real controversy as employers usually count on "applying political heat" at Washington where wage decisions ultimately come from approval.

Whitney was sharply critical of workers for political apathy which he said, was responsible for some legislators becoming cool to labor and the President's program.

"The coin of the realm of politics is votes, and not merely noble resolutions in union halls and mass meetings and petitions signed by disgruntled unionists—disfranchised because they aren't registered," he remarked.

"We can't bargain with Congress unless we have the bargaining power in votes, unless we can demonstrate we can spread an effective 'strike vote' against anti-labor Congressmen, a vote that will strike them right off membership rolls of the House and Senate."

## Agreement on Rail Wages Goes to Vinson

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—With representatives of railroad companies and 15 non-operating railroad unions agreed settlement terms affecting 1,250,000 workers were today on their way to Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, whose approval they must receive. The President's emergency fact-finding board recommended an eight cents hourly raise. Mr. Vinson, however, vetoed the recommendation and ordered the board to revise the order in accordance with limitations in the President's hold-the-line order.

The conferences between employers and carriers came during a renewed effort to arrive at a settlement as the unions prepared to issue a strike ballot. The joint statement issued said that the conferees "have reached an understanding for the settlement of the wage increase requests of non-operating railway employees."

"They hope that this disposition of the dispute will be acceptable to the government," the statement added.

George Harrison, spokesman of the unions, indicated that the strike ballot is off. While the terms of the settlement were not revealed, unofficial sources indicated that the eight-cent raise, now supported by the employers, will stand. There were further reports that the union demand for overtime pay after 40 hours, instead of 48 as now, will not go into effect for the time being.

Agreement on rail wages would lift a cloud from one of the major wage controversies before the country today.

### 5 Army Fliers Killed

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 8 (UP).—Five Army fliers were killed Saturday afternoon in the crash of a bomber from the Columbia air base about seven miles from here, it was announced today.

## Wife of Negro Lieut. Col. Serves as Production Soldier



Mrs. Benjamin Davis, Jr., wife of the organizer of America's all-Negro Air Squadron, and daughter-in-law of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Davis, is working on an important and confidential job at one of the nation's greatest war plants, the Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn.

It was a toss-up at first whether Mrs. Davis would follow in the steps of her distinguished husband and his father, and join the Women's Army Corps or put her talents into industry. Industry won out and Mrs. Davis is working as an instrument inspector there.

Her husband, Lieut. Col. Davis, is in the North African war theatre commanding an all-Negro air squadron that has already been engaged in some of the fiercest fighting on the Tunisian and Sicilian fronts. Her father-in-law, the Brigadier General rose from the ranks to become the first colored general officer in the United States Army.

While Mrs. Davis feels her work as an inspector in the great Sperry plant may be less exciting than her husband's job, she says, "... it is just as important in its own way and is a job that almost anyone with a little common sense can learn to do..." Mrs. Davis is a graduate of the New Haven Teachers' College and studied at the Yale University School of Education and the Art Institute of Chicago.

Lieut. Col. Davis was graduated from West Point in 1936. He was appointed to the Academy by Congressman Oscar De Priest of the 1st Congressional District, Illinois.

## Court Upholds CIO in R.R. Negro Issue

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Leaders of labor here and throughout the country are hailing with satisfaction last week's decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals upholding an earlier decision of the United States District Court in favor of the United Transport Service Employees of America, CIO. Chief Justice C. J. Croner, of the Circuit Court of Appeals, who rendered the decision favoring the UTSEA-CIO, is praised by Willard S. Townsend and other Negro leaders for a successful offensive against forces trying to eliminate the Negro from the railroad industry.

Justice Croner's decision, in brief, confirmed the setting aside of a ruling, made by the National Mediation Board, that the Brotherhood Railway Clerks had the right to bargain collectively for a group of railroad porters, despite the fact that the porters were barred from membership in the clerks' union.

The decision stated in part that the purpose of the Railway Labor "Act," as is apparent on its face... is to insure freedom of choice in the selection of representatives and that nothing in the act or in its construction by the court "can be found to justify such coercive action as to force upon any class of employees representation through an agency with whom it has no affiliation nor right of association."

### Civilians to Get More Soya Beans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—The War Food Administration announced tonight that for the year ending June 30, 1944, it has allocated to civilians 12 times the amount of soya products available last year, in an effort to bolster the nutritive content of wartime diets.

## CIO-AFL Jointly Fight Anti-Labor Laws

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The CIO and AFL are co-operating on a statewide and national scale in a drive to force repeal of union-busting laws in a number of states.

Combined with the Connally-Smith, these state laws threaten the very existence of active, functioning trade unions and represent a serious threat to the war effort.

Typical of these laws is the Colorado statute which restricts the right to strike and picket, opens for inspection union finances without any guarantee that the employers will not be informed of their contents and bans union security clauses unless approved by three-quarters of the employees in a secret ballot.

CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green as well as the officers of CIO and AFL local and state bodies have joined in filing of a brief contesting the constitutionality of this Colorado law.

IN TEXAS AND KANSAS Arguments in the district at Denver by CIO and AFL lawyers have been concluded. Participating in the arguments were Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel and Joseph Padway, assistant AFL assistant general counsel.

In Texas and Kansas the CIO and AFL have filed separate briefs against state anti-labor laws, but this was apparently because of legal technicalities and the two organizations are reported to be cooperating fully.

Labor leaders in Florida are planning to take legal action shortly against the anti-labor law in their state.

Alabama is the only state where there has been no joint action to repeal a vicious anti-labor law. The reason for this was the shocking action of the Alabama Federation of Labor in retaining Horace Wilkinson as its lawyer to handle the case.

Wilkinson, in case you have forgotten, is the founder of the "white supremacy" movement in Alabama which has since spread to other states. He has played a leading role in whipping up anti-Negro sentiment throughout the South.

CIO leaders have refused to be associated with Wilkinson in contesting the legality of the Alabama anti-labor law.

Wilkinson is not only anti-Negro but has been closely linked with anti-labor employer groups in Alabama.

With the exception of Alabama, local and state AFL leaders have recognized the need for a vigorous, straight-forward drive against the anti-labor laws in cooperation with the CIO.

Observers here are watching with great interest the outcome of pending suits against these laws—particularly in Colorado where a decision is expected shortly.

## Your Money's Worth

### Ration That Soap, Says Mom

Mom and Mrs. Jones are having a nice quiet afternoon. The kids are still at school and the baby is napping so Mom really has a few moments to have a friendly visit with Mrs. Jones.

She has prepared a nice cool salad consisting of cottage cheese and chives (which are non-rationed by the way) and the two ladies are sitting at the table comfortably chatting.

"There is a definite shortage of soap, Mrs. Jones. Isn't it too bad that we don't have over-all rationing so that we could be sure of getting enough for our needs?"

"Yes, Mrs. Smith, it would solve a lot of problems. Do you know some ways to save on soap? It really is a problem in my home. I go through a box of soap chips so fast!"

"Well," says Mom, getting up from the table and clearing the dishes, "there are several ways to save on soap. The most important thing is to remember that if we want to win this war, we must save on vital materials as much as we can."

Mom places the dishes in the pan, and adds a little soap to the water.

"When I use cake soap, I make sure that I don't leave it in the water. I keep it as dry as possible. When the cake is almost gone, I save the small pieces and melt them into a soap jelly."

"That's really a 'good idea,'" says Mrs. Jones.

"Another good idea to save soap is to just rinse your breakfast dishes and wait until after lunch to wash them all together in one soapy pan."

"How about washing machines," asks Mrs. Jones, "I can never measure just enough soap for my needs."

"Why don't you try experimenting, and when you find just the proper amount, stick to it. Of course, you don't want to keep re-using the same soap for loads and loads of clothes. You really don't save that way, because your clothes don't come out white and clean."

"Gee, you know everything, Mrs. Smith. You're really wonderful."

We second the motion.

### Lady Astor's Nightmare Rides Again

Lady Astor's nightmare is no longer a "pet horse" but rather that she'll have to do a "Lady Godiva" if she can't get her evening dresses and fur coats.

Why isn't some of this new shipping space used to bring over "a few materials," she wails, "now that, after four years of clothes rationing, many Englishwomen are driven to making dresses out of things like Great-Grandfather's Hunting Coat? The last time I had on an evening dress (ain't it a shame?) was at a dance during the first year of the war."

By shipping space, I guess Lady Astor is referring to the 150 to 200 American Merchant ships which Prime Minister Winston Churchill said would be transferred to the British Registry.

But after all, how could milady know that war materials are important?

## Ship's Crew Lauds Mayor On Harlem

Members of a ship's crew, carrying war cargo, have addressed a letter to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, commending him for saying that the recent Harlem disturbance was not a "race riot."

The Daily Worker was commended for its coverage of the Harlem outbreak.

The letter was signed by every man on the crew—each one a member of the National Maritime Union.

"We crew members of the S. S. Joseph Leidy, and members of the National Maritime Union, commend your prompt action in pointing out the recent disturbances in Harlem were not 'race riots'."

"We who have sailed before and during this war, white and Negro seamen, know that there is no basis whatsoever for such a 'theory'."

"We agree with your analysis and feel that Jim Crowism, fanned by reactionaries, is the real reason for any such occurrence."

"Our union has always stood against discrimination. We reaffirm our position; the main issue is to win the war. To this end, white and colored must work together."

## Negro Leaders Ask FDR Chat On Race Unity

President Roosevelt was urged in a wire from the Negro Labor Victory Committee yesterday to make "racial tolerance and unity of the American people" the subject of his next fireside chat.

Signed by Ferdinand C. Smith, chairman, and Charles A. Collins, executive secretary, the NLVVC wire called the Commander-in-Chief's attention to Allied victories in Catania, Munda, Orel, Belgorod and Sicily within the past few days, saying these victories had "stirred our hearts and intensified us with great determination to do all in our power to rally all sections of the American population, Negro and white, for your program of unconditional surrender of our fascist enemies."

The telegram, however, added: "The recent Axis-inspired racial conflicts that occurred in key war production plants caused by unwarranted prejudices, the disturbance in the Harlem community on Aug. 1, arising out of the justifiable resentments of the Negro people against the indignities to which they have been subjected, have underscored the need for you, our President and Commander-in-Chief, to make racial tolerance and unity of the American people to win the war the subject of your next fireside chat."

This urgent request is made at this crucial time in our nation's history in the name of the thousands of workers, Negro and white, whom we represent."

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Represented for the most part either by unaffiliated independent unions or by company unions, telephone workers, the American Communications Association has won from the War Labor Board wage increases of from three \$3 to \$5 weekly for toll maintenance workers of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

## CIO Victor in Mass. Shipyard Poll 6 to 1

### 2nd Front Can Win In '43, Foster Says

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Aug. 8.—The time is more than ripe in Washington State for the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood and other progressives to get together and prepare now to carry this state on a win-the-war ticket in the 1944 elections, it was declared by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, in addressing 2,000 persons at the Moore Theatre Sunday afternoon.

Foster's appeal for united action to defeat the fifth column and appeasement elements in the nation made a deep impression upon the war workers, who comprised the bulk of the gathering. Aircraft and shipyard workers, lumber and marine workers, as well as members of the pension union, were on hand and greeted with vigorous applause the call for united action committees in trade unions to spearhead the mobilization of the American people for victory.

"When Mussolini toppled there was a heavy decline in stocks on Wall Street. This is eloquent testimony that powerful interests in America are afraid of an all-out victory in this war," Foster said. Emphasizing that victory is within grasp, Foster declared: "We can win the war in 1943. We are making splendid progress in Sicily. Let us insist that we go all out militarily with an Anglo-American second front in Europe."

Henry P. Huff, Northwest district chairman, urged labor to begin now to register the thousands of new workers who have entered this area with the expansion of shipbuilding and aircraft industries. "We can be proud that labor in our state has demonstrated its unqualified support and loyalty behind the win-the-war program of our government," Huff said.

"Labor for its own security and that of our nation must not fail to recognize its political responsibilities." Upon opening the program, Ellen McGrath, Northwest district chairman, remarked that the presence of people of widely different political beliefs at the patriotic rally demonstrated the unity of Communists, Democrats and Republicans for victory over fascist slavery.

An appeal by Edwin Alexander for funds to help finance the Communist Party win-the-war program drew \$1,523.75 from the audience.

Jersey Town Meetings Tonight

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 8.—Representatives of CIO unions and the Essex County Trades Council (Greater Newark area) and community organizations took part in Bloomfield's first labor-community win-the-war conference. Mayor Reed of Bloomfield presided.

The conferees, meeting in City Hall, urged Congress to get behind the Casablanca program of an all-out offensive against the Axis, and the enemy's unconditional surrender. They demanded support for the Administration's price control policies.

Another labor-community conference is set for tomorrow night in City Hall, and a Labor Day rally is being planned.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed called for united labor action in the political field; for CIO-AFL unity; an end to discrimination on account of race, creed or color; and support of the Ball resolution on post-war collaboration between the United Nations.

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—In a smashing victory for the win the war program of the CIO, the workers of the Lawley Shipyard, Nahant, Mass., voted 6 to 1 for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers as bargaining agent. The intense interest in the union is indicated by the large turnout to vote. Of 2,200 eligible workers, 2,238 votes were cast: CIO—1,917; independent—240; no union—83.

Local 27, IUMSWA, has been the bargaining agent for the yard two years prior to this election. Managed, however, by a group of company minded officials who concerned themselves little with the problems of the men and the issues of the war, the local had deteriorated in membership.

Last April a new set of officers was elected on a program of complete support to the CIO program and of production for victory. Under the leadership of George M. Sullivan who was elected president the local began to make strides in carrying out this production for victory program. A functioning grievance machinery, and war service activities were instituted and members flocked back into the union. The progress of the local was stimulating the organization of the Fore River and Hingham shipyard workers.

The company management, under pressure from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owner of the latter two huge unorganized yards, began an attempt to smash the CIO at Lawley's. They delayed negotiations for renewal of the contract, with complete disregard for the production program at the yard. The former corrupt leadership instigated a so-called "independent union" which petitioned for an election. Although the CIO dues payments showed that the CIO did represent a majority in the yard, the local decided to go through with the election rather than permit production to lag in long drawn out negotiations.

The company management, under pressure from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owner of the latter two huge unorganized yards, began an attempt to smash the CIO at Lawley's. They delayed negotiations for renewal of the contract, with complete disregard for the production program at the yard. The former corrupt leadership instigated a so-called "independent union" which petitioned for an election. Although the CIO dues payments showed that the CIO did represent a majority in the yard, the local decided to go through with the election rather than permit production to lag in long drawn out negotiations.

The company management, under pressure from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owner of the latter two huge unorganized yards, began an attempt to smash the CIO at Lawley's. They delayed negotiations for renewal of the contract, with complete disregard for the production program at the yard. The former corrupt leadership instigated a so-called "independent union" which petitioned for an election. Although the CIO dues payments showed that the CIO did represent a majority in the yard, the local decided to go through with the election rather than permit production to lag in long drawn out negotiations.

The company management, under pressure from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owner of the latter two huge unorganized yards, began an attempt to smash the CIO at Lawley's. They delayed negotiations for renewal of the contract, with complete disregard for the production program at the yard. The former corrupt leadership instigated a so-called "independent union" which petitioned for an election. Although the CIO dues payments showed that the CIO did represent a majority in the yard, the local decided to go through with the election rather than permit production to lag in long drawn out negotiations.

The company management, under pressure from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owner of the latter two huge unorganized yards, began an attempt to smash the CIO at Lawley's. They delayed negotiations for renewal of the contract, with complete disregard for the production program at the yard. The former corrupt leadership instigated a so-called "independent union" which petitioned for an election. Although the CIO dues payments showed that the CIO did represent a majority in the yard, the local decided to go through with the election rather than permit production to lag in long drawn out negotiations.

The company management, under pressure from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owner of the latter two huge unorganized yards, began an attempt to smash the CIO at Lawley's. They delayed negotiations for renewal of the contract, with complete disregard for the production program at the yard. The former corrupt leadership instigated a so-called "independent union" which petitioned for an election. Although the CIO dues payments showed that the CIO did represent a majority in the yard, the local decided to go through with the election rather than permit production to lag in long drawn out negotiations.

The company management, under pressure from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owner of the latter two huge unorganized yards, began an attempt to smash the CIO at Lawley's. They delayed negotiations for renewal of the contract, with complete disregard for the production program at the yard. The former corrupt leadership instigated a so-called "independent union" which petitioned for an election. Although the CIO dues payments showed that the CIO did represent a majority in the yard, the local decided to go through with the election rather than permit production to lag in long drawn out negotiations.

The company management, under pressure from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owner of the latter two huge unorganized yards, began an attempt to smash the CIO at Lawley's. They delayed negotiations for renewal of the contract, with complete disregard for the production program at the yard. The former corrupt leadership instigated a so-called "independent union" which petitioned for an election. Although the CIO dues payments showed that the CIO did represent a majority in the yard, the local decided to go through with the election rather than permit production to lag in long drawn out negotiations.

The company management, under pressure from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owner of the latter two huge unorganized yards, began an attempt to smash the CIO at Lawley's. They delayed negotiations for renewal of the contract, with complete disregard for the production program at the yard. The former corrupt leadership instigated a so-called "independent union" which petitioned for an election. Although the CIO dues payments showed that the CIO did represent a majority in the yard, the local decided to go through with the election rather than permit production to lag in long drawn out negotiations.

The company management, under pressure from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owner of the latter two huge unorganized yards, began an attempt to smash the CIO at Lawley's. They delayed negotiations for renewal of the contract, with complete disregard for the production program at the yard. The former corrupt leadership instigated a so-called "independent union" which petitioned for an election. Although the CIO dues payments showed that the CIO did represent a majority in the yard, the local decided to go through with the election rather than permit production to lag in long drawn out negotiations.

The company management, under pressure from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owner of the latter two huge unorganized yards, began an attempt to smash the CIO at Lawley's. They delayed negotiations for renewal of the contract, with complete disregard for the production program at the yard. The former corrupt leadership instigated a so-called "independent union" which petitioned for an election. Although the C



# Tenth Straight Loss As Dodgers Bow, 5-4

Lohrman Loses in First Dodger Start; Nieman Again Sinks Flock with a Double in 9th

By Phil Gordon  
The dodging Dodgers, continuing their downward descent without a break, yesterday dropped their tenth straight game by losing to the Boston Braves, 5-4, in Ebbets Field.

To win, however, Stengel's team had come from behind, overtaking the Dodgers who had a 3-1 lead at the end of the second inning.

Both teams celebrated their initial appearance at bat by scoring one run each. Charley Workman, right-fielder, was handed a free trip to first and scored for the Braves as clean-up man Butch Nieman singled.

The Dodgers retaliated in their half when Frenchy Bordagary, now playing regularly in left-field, went to first on an error and proceeded to second base on another Boston misplay. Galan sent him home with a double to deep left center.

Brooklyn, putting on an extra-base hitting exhibition in the second, firmed ahead. Dixie Walker doubled and scored on another double by hurler Billy Lohrman, making his first appearance as a starter for the home-team. Lohrman, in turn, crossed the home plate on Bordagary's triple. Herman's fly out to Nieman ended the rally.

Last Dodger tally came in the third as Walker's second successive double pushed in Augie Galan, who, previously singled and went to second on the third Boston error of the day. Dixie's hit marked his 100th of the season.

In the meantime, the Boston boys chopped away at the lead, picking up two runs in third, one in the sixth to tie, and the last marker in the ninth to win.

Connie Ryan, Boston second baseman, first man up in the Braves half of the third, doubled. Tommy Holmes, who followed, also doubled, sending home Ryan, and came home himself on Nieman's hard drive.

In the sixth, rookie first baseman Kirby Farrell tripled. Bill Heitzel, the Braves new recruit on third base, flied out to Bordagary and Farrell scored to even up the ball-game.

The winning marker, in the ninth, came as result of a double by Nieman, still another Boston rookie, which sent in Tommy Holmes who had singled and stole second.

Lohrman tired visibly after the third inning, but insisted on continuing to pitch and went the full route to receive his first decision—a defeat—as a member of the Dodger family.

Durocher jugged the line-up around a bit in an effort to break the Dodgers losing streak, but this, too, failed.

The winning marker, in the ninth, came as result of a double by Nieman, still another Boston rookie, which sent in Tommy Holmes who had singled and stole second.

Lohrman tired visibly after the third inning, but insisted on continuing to pitch and went the full route to receive his first decision—a defeat—as a member of the Dodger family.

Durocher jugged the line-up around a bit in an effort to break the Dodgers losing streak, but this, too, failed.

The winning marker, in the ninth, came as result of a double by Nieman, still another Boston rookie, which sent in Tommy Holmes who had singled and stole second.

Lohrman tired visibly after the third inning, but insisted on continuing to pitch and went the full route to receive his first decision—a defeat—as a member of the Dodger family.

Durocher jugged the line-up around a bit in an effort to break the Dodgers losing streak, but this, too, failed.

The winning marker, in the ninth, came as result of a double by Nieman, still another Boston rookie, which sent in Tommy Holmes who had singled and stole second.

Lohrman tired visibly after the third inning, but insisted on continuing to pitch and went the full route to receive his first decision—a defeat—as a member of the Dodger family.

Durocher jugged the line-up around a bit in an effort to break the Dodgers losing streak, but this, too, failed.

The winning marker, in the ninth, came as result of a double by Nieman, still another Boston rookie, which sent in Tommy Holmes who had singled and stole second.

Lohrman tired visibly after the third inning, but insisted on continuing to pitch and went the full route to receive his first decision—a defeat—as a member of the Dodger family.

Durocher jugged the line-up around a bit in an effort to break the Dodgers losing streak, but this, too, failed.

The winning marker, in the ninth, came as result of a double by Nieman, still another Boston rookie, which sent in Tommy Holmes who had singled and stole second.

Lohrman tired visibly after the third inning, but insisted on continuing to pitch and went the full route to receive his first decision—a defeat—as a member of the Dodger family.

# DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1943

## The History of Some Great Milers

Twenty years ago when Paavo Nurmi was in his heyday with a 4:10.4 world record the mention of a four minute mile would have met with scorn—when Gunder Hagg faces Bill Euse, Gil Doods, and a crack handicap field at Randall's Island this Wednesday, the mythical miracle will be within the realm of possibility.

The first accredited mile in the books belongs to Webster of England. He traveled the distance in 4:44.3. This was established in 1865. A year later, Thornton of England was timed at 4:37. In 1868 Chinnery of England had the mark down to 4:29. Slade of Ireland whittled it to 4:24.5 by 1875.

W. George, who died recently at a ripe old age, took over in 1880 with 4:23.2. By 1884 he was running the route in 4:18.4. An American finally assumed the reins in 1893 as Tommy Conniff registered 4:17.8. In 1895 he was clocked in 4:15.6.

That hurdle balker the boys for a full sixteen years until John Paul Jones raced a mile in 4:15.4. In 1912 he was clocked in 4:14.4. Norman Taber, another American, captured the diadem in 1915 with a 4:12.8 mark.

Paavo Nurmi, the rapid Finn, shook that one eight years after wards with his momentous 4:10.4. Jules Ladoumègue popped up seven years later with his 4:09.2. In 1934 Bill Bonthon of the United States had a short period of glory—4:08.7. Jack Lovelock of New Zealand punctured that bubble in 1935 with 4:07.6. The lads were all improving for in 1936, Cunningham ran the legs off Bonthon at the Princeton Stadium in 4:06.8.

Sidney Wooderson of England had led that down the next season with a 4:06.4 feet in a handicap race.

In 1942 Hagg, breaking records with abandon from 1500 to 5000 meters, ran a 4:06.2 mile. Arne Anderson equalled that the same year. So a little later, Hagg cut the down to 4:04.6. With Hagg in America, Anderson ran a mile in an unbelievable 4:02 this year.

Hagg is out to better that mark. He asserts that he is physically ready to beat it Wednesday evening. Given the competition and the proper element, Hagg may make history in his last American race.

S...  
Is for Sports  
handled expertly  
by NAT LOW  
Daily in the D.W.

## Harry Walker's Dad Steered Him from Mound to Outfield

"Harry, I want you to get the idea out of your head that you're going to be a pitcher. You're going to be an outfielder—understand? Pitchers wear out too quickly. In the outfield, you can last for years. Grass is easier on the legs and they won't play out so soon. Besides, a good outfielder who can hit can make plenty of money."

It was old Edward (Dixie) Walker admonishing his son, Harry, then 14 years old. Pater Walker was stern—a little severe about it. He had been a pitcher in his day, serving with the Washington Senators from 1909 through 1912, and he knew what he was talking about.

"Most kids have a yen to pitch," said Harry, who has been filling Terry Moore's place as center fielder for the World Champion Cardinals. "I was no different. Somehow you feel pretty important when you are out there on the mound. But Dad was right as things have turned out. I'm glad that I followed his advice."

Harry, who is putting in his second season with the Cardinals, has come right along for Billy Southworth in the Bird's flag drive. His fielding range is actually greater than was expected of him and his arm spells defiance to any players with extra-base larceny in their feet. More than that, he has been stinging the ball. At one point this year, when he was running up a string of 22 games in which he registered one or more hits, his average soared above .350. As of August 2, his mark was .293.

"YOU GOTTA BE LUCKY TO HIT"

Walker took his period of sustained hitting in stride and without too much pressure. He philosophized:

"A fellow has to have a lot of luck on his side in hitting up to a hitting streak. If I had not been fortunate and gotten the breaks, I never could have hit in 22 games in a row. As a matter of fact, any batter has to have a good portion of luck to bat .300 over a season. You can always look back and see a lot of breaks that came your way."

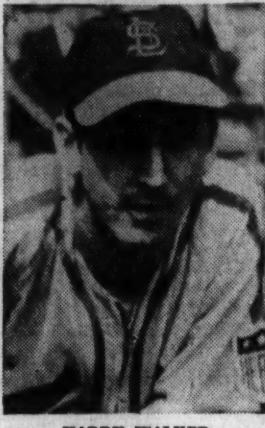
Harry was not yet 18 when his brother, Fred, then with the Yankees, saw that he got a training trip to St. Petersburg, Fla., with the Bombers in 1936. Figuring he was too young to make any commitment to the New York club, he went to Jenkins, Ky., and played all season with the crack semi-pro team there.

The Phillies obtained control of his contract, but transferred him to Pensacola without taking him to camp in the spring of 1939. Walker was not happy at this turn of events, because, as he says, "I was

being paid less money than I had received with Montgomery and Tyler the year before."

Walker jumped directly to the Class AA Columbus club in 1940. "I'll never forget that season," related Harry, "because Branch Rickey dropped in at Columbus one day and told Manager Burt Shotton I'd make a great shortstop. I had not forgotten what my father had told me about sticking to the outfield, but I gave the shortstop assignment everything I had. It wasn't enough, though."

After 20 games at short, Shotton sent Harry back to the garden, where he came fast. His batting average was .313 in 1940 and he was called in by the Cards. However, soon after the season opened, he was optioned back to Columbus. He fell out to .279 at bat but established himself as a great young out-



HARRY WALKER

fielder. Last season, in the role of emergency gardener and pinch-hitter, he averaged .314 for the Cards in 74 games.

Walker is a tall dark black-haired athlete and a gazelle on the run.

SPORTING NEWS.

## The Roundup: Wakefield Army-Bound; Don Hutson Re-signs

Tabbed as a future all-time great, rookie of the year Dick Wakefield, the Detroit Tiger's outfielder who is second in the American League batting race, was notified that he will be inducted into the armed forces in Chicago on Aug. 17th.

Though he came in second behind schoolboy Bob Berger, Gunder Hagg smashed his 3-mile mark which he set at Los Angeles last month, when he ran the same distance at Cincinnati in 8:51.3.

Berger, an Ohio high-school runner was given a 440-yard handicap, and broke the tape ten yards in front of the Flying Fireman.

Don Hutson, the sensational glue-fingered Green Bay Packer end, was resigned for the '43 season. Hutson's signature came as a big surprise, inasmuch he announced at the end of last year's season that he was retiring from the game.

Now a chief petty officer in the U. S. Navy, Adolf Kiefer broke the American mark for 300 meter medley by better than six seconds, racing up a time of 3:54.5. Previous record was held by Andy

Clark of Detroit and was set in 1940.

Twenty thousand and eight hundred spectators attended a seven-inning baseball game at Wembley Stadium in London, England.

Sgt. William Breech, of Seacaucus, N. J., turned in a no-hitter in turning back the Army Ground Forces, 1-0. The winning team was the Air Force.

No. 1 Dodger roofer, Hilda (Cowbells) Chester, received a bracelet from members of the team in recognition of her faithful support. Attached to the bracelet was a tiny silver baseball inscribed with the words: "To Hilda, from the boys."

Hilda sees every game the Dodgers play at home and also some of their road contests. She visits the boys when they're ill, remembers their birthdays, and is considered generally to be a pretty swell gal.

## Oust Dubinsky Clique, Curran, Mills Urge

(Continued from Page 1)

unquestionably will severely obstruct CIO-AFL unity.

The leadership of the State ALP has on a number of occasions attacked the Soviet Union and the unity of the United Nations. Dubinsky, Rose, George Counts and Luigi Antonini are infamous for their attacks on Russia. Latest was Antonini's press interview urging war against the Soviet Union and attacking President Roosevelt as a "puppet of the Communists' Antonini, a member of the State ALP executive committee, has joined with the admitted pro-fascist Generoso Pope and others suspect of pro-fascist tendencies in involvement of plans for emancipated Italy, plans which do not guarantee return to democratic rights for the Italian people.

"In addition to their well-known activities for a national third party for 1944, contrary to the National CIO political action program, and their pro-Lewis activities, the State ALP leadership has been guilty of many acts of treachery against the unity of CIO and the uniting of CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood forces in New York.

"The abortive plot to set up a ramp CIO Council in New York City was hatched at a dinner held by the State ALP leadership on May 18 last.

"The plot to divide CIO forces in New York from support of the national CIO political action program was hatched at a meeting called by the State ALP leadership on July 21 last.

"Dubinsky and Alex Rose have obstructed every effort made during the past two years for the forces of the AFL and the CIO in New York City and in New York state to unite on pro-war, legislative and political matters.

"Dubinsky and Rose prevented the trade union committee which called on Sidney Hillman on July 28 last from accepting Hillman's proposal for unity of all labor forces in New York on the political front. Hillman, chairman of the national CIO political action committee, had proposed a widening of the ALP trade union base with all unions of the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods, to three exclusion of none, sharing in the ALP leadership.

"Neither Rose, Dubinsky, Counts nor any of their satellites have replied to Hillman's proposal. Hillman's own union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which made a major contribution to the establishment and growth of the American Labor Party, was forced out of the ALP by the dictatorial and cliquish control of Dubinsky and Rose."

The Curran-Mills letter cites other details of "disruptive acts" taken by the Dubinsky-Rose leadership and urges CIO members to support the Progressive Committee candidates in the county committee contests of the ALP "so that labor may play its proper role in support of the war and in the political affairs of our city, state and nation."

The New York CIO leaders also urged CIO members who are enrolled Democrats in Manhattan to support the pro-Roosevelt, pro-Kennedy candidates in the Democratic primary.

WHAT'S ON  
RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 50¢ per line (10 words to a line—5 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

## Etna Line Cracks, Nazis Face Trap

(Continued from Page 1)

plight might be used for an escape attempt.

The British Eighth Army, adding new luster to its brilliant record day by day, drove onto the western slope of Mt. Etna under a screaming barrage by 200 guns and captured Adriano, front dispatches said, finding the Germans had fled before them. Biancaville, three miles to the south, also was occupied and then an Eighth Army spearhead thrust eight miles up the Mt. Etna road from Adriano to seize the key road junction of Bronte.

The Americans meanwhile drove five miles beyond Troina to the area of Cesaro and were less than 10 miles northwest of the British at Bronte, with those Germans who had not pulled out hastily for Randazzo sandwiched in between.

Randazzo, at the head of Randazzo Pass, lies eight miles northeast of Bronte and is a junction for roads leading to both the north and east coasts. But Allied reconnaissance showed that the town had been leveled by bombing and the roads were blocked so that Axis transport piled up in the pass for miles west of Randazzo.

American and British tactical air force pilots were having a field day against these helpless targets.

NAZIS DIG IN

On the North Coast sector, the American seventh army still was meeting stiff resistance in front of San Fratello, 12 miles east of San Stefano Di Camastra, where the Germans had dug in behind a formidable network of mines, booby-traps and demolitions.

(A Radio Algiers broadcast heard by British Exchange Telegraph in London said the Americans had captured San Agata Di Militello, on the coast four miles northeast on the latter position had been bypassed.)

At the opposite end of the line the Germans were also resisting strongly an Eighth Army column driving on Agrigento, on the East Coast road eight miles above Catania.

## Hillman Plea Is Spurned By Anti-Unity ALP Bloc

(Continued from Page 1)

of David Dubinsky with John L. Lewis; in the rejection of a resolution condemning Lewis and his strike policy by the so-called Trade Union Council of the ALP, of which Kudish is a leader; and in the activities of Charles Campbell, upstate organizer of the ALP, who has been attempting to ram resolutions supporting Lewis down the throats of upstate ALP local groups, without much success.

Kudish's position is also seen as splitting the supporters of the President in the next elections. In this connection, he attacks the CIO's rejection of third parties, which would divide the President's supporters and would guarantee the election of reactionaries and defeatists. State ALP leaders have been attempting to promote third parties.

WHAT'S "BONA FIDE"

This attack on attempts to unify all presidential supporters lends credence to the suspicion in the minds of many trade union leaders that the Dubinsky group is veering away from support of the Roosevelt Administration, and may try to contribute to its defeat next year.

Regarding Hillman's ALP proposals, Kudish reiterates the exclusion and proprietary policies of the present ALP leadership by insisting that "left wing" unions must be kept out of the ALP, and only "bona fide" unions admitted. Who is to judge what unions are "bona fide" is not indicated by him.

The current composition of the ALP leader indicates that only those who follow the program of David Dubinsky can be considered "bona fide."

Among the so-called "left wing" locals are some from Kudish's own international union, considerably larger than Kudish's own. These include the huge local 63, with 12,000 members; and local 1130, with over 3,000 members. Trade unionists wonder whether Kudish would extend his exclusion policies to include the CIO thereby requiring the expulsion of these large locals

of his own international, as well as hundreds of thousands of other CIO members in New York City, whom he so cavalierly bars from the American Labor Party.

DUBINSKY DEAL

Those who have followed ALP fortunes in New York City know that it is from among these so-called "left wing" unions that it has gotten the bulk of its votes. They recall that last year Dean Alfange, who has become a "front man" for Dubinsky in red-baiting these unions, was not averse to appearing before these unions constantly, and asking their backing. He and the state leaders made constant appeals for funds from those unions that Kudish now wants to bar.

In his letter, the state ALP executive member makes reference to the many unions associated with the so-called "Trade Union Committee" of the ALP. Actually, this "Trade Union Committee" is simply an advisory body without power.

The real power is in the hands of the State Executive Committee, which is tightly controlled by the Dubinsky group. It has a handful of individuals from unions outside of Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and these are virtually all of the Dubinsky persuasion.

Members of the Trade Union Committee are acting purely as individuals, in no sense representing unions. Evidence of their unrepresentative character, if any is needed, is seen in their rejection of an anti-Lewis resolution recently. The great bulk of trade unions in New York are strongly opposed to the Lewis strike program. The Committee passed a resolution, in place of the rejected one, criticizing "each labor leaders as Lewis and Hutcheson" who oppose the "New Deal." Thus, Lewis and Hutcheson are criticized not for their anti-union stand but because they are Republican in politics.

The Kudish letter makes crystal clear the issues in the current primary campaign in the ALP, which will wind up at the polls tomorrow, Primary Day. It emphasizes the fact that the Dubinsky-state committee slate, the so-called "right wing," essentially opposes the President's war program, and that it proposes to maintain its narrow, partisan, suicidal control of the American Labor Party.

Bank, were ablaze. All the bridges across the Oka were blown up.

15,000 MURDERED

Yesterday a document was published indicating the atrocities of the German invaders in Stavropol territory. They are matched by the horror of the Hitlerite atrocities in Orel. This is illustrated by a war prisoners' camp on the outskirts, where the Germans murdered and buried some 15,000 people. But on Aug. 5, war correspondent Ustinov wired that the joy of liberation was uppermost, stronger than the feeling of pain and bitterness. Home-made flags fashioned by the inhabitants of Orel fluttered from many buildings. Everyone tried somehow to give expression to his appreciation of the Red Army men.

To help the Red Army's advance the population on their own initiative undertook the repair of the roads, the young women showering the soldiers with flowers, the old women bringing out cool water to quench their thirst. The troops marched past to meet the new battles and victories ahead.

## Find Orel a Blackened Ruin As Soviets Enter

(Continued from Page 1)

Bank, were ablaze. All the bridges across the Oka were blown up.

15,000 MURDERED

Yesterday a document was published indicating the atrocities of the German invaders in Stavropol territory. They are matched by the horror of the Hitlerite atrocities in Orel. This is illustrated by a war prisoners' camp on the outskirts, where the Germans murdered and buried some 15,000 people. But on Aug. 5, war correspondent Ustinov wired that the joy of liberation was uppermost, stronger than the feeling of pain and bitterness. Home-made flags fashioned by the inhabitants of Orel fluttered from many buildings. Everyone tried somehow to give expression to his appreciation of the Red Army men.

To help the Red Army's advance the population on their own initiative undertook the repair of the roads, the young women showering the soldiers with flowers, the old women bringing out cool water to quench their thirst. The troops marched past to meet the new battles and victories ahead.

Launch New Sub

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 8 (UP).—The submarine Bluegill was launched today at the Electric Boat Co. ways at Groton.

## In This CORNER

By BILL MARDON  
Gunder Will Run All-Out Wednesday  
—and the Sad Case of Lou Nova

Luring an expected crowd of close to 18,000 spectators into the stands at Randall's Island this Wednesday is the distinct possibility that they will witness the fastest mile race in track history.

Of course, we're referring to Gunder Hagg's farewell stint—already labelled as the "Mile of the Century." Many factors coming in to play in regards to this race make us believe that the lanky, loping fireman will say adieu with a sensational performance. . . . Gunder has for the first time announced that he will earnestly attempt to set a new mile mark this Wednesday. And that's highly important, for the frame of mind a runner is in plays no small influence on the outcome of his race.

The other decisive factor figuring in this Wednesday's run is the nature of the competition. Bill Hulse and Gil Dodd will be starting from scratch with Gunder. Hulse is the surprising young runner who ran second to Gunder in Ohio last week, in the amazing time of 4:06 flat. But the key element in this race will be a kid by the name of Rudy Simms. . . .

Rudy is the Negro kid who ran second in the National Junior 1,500-meter event several weeks back. Simms was timed in 4:01.4. Now, the 1,500-meter run is but 113 yards less than a mile. Hagg has consented to give the youngster a 95-yard handicap. . . . This guarantees that Gunder will really have to run all-out in that last quarter to break the tie in front of Simms.

Other runners receiving handicaps are Jim Rafferty and Alfred Daley. Rafferty is the national indoor 1,000-yard king, and will be spotted 85-yards by Gunder, Hulse and Dodd.

We remarked in a previous column that Hagg was the man destined to run the mile in the magic mark of four minutes, providing there was somebody competing against him who could set a furious early pace and still retain a last-quarter kick. Dodd and Hulse will no doubt set the early pace this Wednesday night, and young Simms and Rafferty will have enough left, because of their handicap, to do some fancy stepping at the last-quarter mark.

Yes, Gunder-the-Wunder has a race on his hands two nights hence. And something's gonna bust wide open. . . . Probably the time-keeper's watch.

The Stubborn Mr. Nova

Ringsiders who were at the Garden the night of the Lou Nova-Tami Mauriello bout on Friday night this March, will remember the agonized, pain-wracked look that creased his handsome features as he slowly sank to the canvas. Mauriello had just ripped over a bone-crushing right under Lou's heart, and the bout was over.

Those of us who were close enough to hear Nova's broken breathing as his handlers lifted his limp body and carried him to his dressing room, realized then that Lou barely escaped a fatal injury. And the doctor's report soon after concurred with that assumption.

Nova, a soft-spoken, intelligent college graduate announced his retirement after he was released from the hospital. That was wise. Lou was never cut out to be a fighter. His fame was founded mainly upon his two wins over a washed-up Maxie Baer. Nova's real fighting qualities came to bear the night he futilely attempted to beat Joe Louis.

Any competent heavyweight with a punch can lick Lou. Nova's beautifully molded physique is deceiving, for actually this Californian is brittle-boned and can't weather a sustained body-attack. Indeed, he's flinching with his life everytime he squares off against a big guy who can sock.

Nova Returns to the Ring

And this brings us to our original reason for devoting much of this column to Lou. Tonight, he returns to the ring against Lee Savold in Chicago. Evidently Lou has yet to be convinced. . . . convinced of his limited fighting capabilities, and the real danger he places himself in whenever he puts on the gloves.

The badly broken ribs he suffered at the hands of Tami Mauriello will not hold up against a heavy barrage of blows. Savold is the same gent who knocked out Lou last year in Washington. A canny, cutting puncher who knows all the tricks, Lee won't be pulling any punches tonight. He can't afford to. No fighter can, because boxing is their livelihood. And the regularity of their meals is determined by the regularity of their victories inside the ropes. . . .

Knowing that Nova is far from stupid, we find it hard to understand his stubbornness on the matter of quitting the game. We realize full well that Lou has to provide a home for his wife and kids. But there are other ways—safer ways. Certainly a man with his education can look elsewhere for a living than the ring. Certainly his body, which is strong enough for normal pursuits, wouldn't be out of place in a defense plant—helping turn out the materials that will soon kavo the Axis. . . .

And taking a long-range view of the subject, certainly Lou isn't insuring his economic stability by running the risk of winding up an invalid.

Because that's just what will happen to him eventually, if he continues fighting. . . . He is not built for the ring.

## RAF Bombers Blacken Turin, Genoa and Milan

(Continued from Page 1)

lowing the flight plan of RAF raiders that twice previously smashed Italian targets in "subtle operations."

Past and deadly plywood Mosquito bombers of the RAF simultaneously went into the German Rhineland, bombing industrial targets, and fighter planes on intruder patrol attacked air fields and railway targets in France.

The Air Ministry said the significant fact emerging from the raids on Turin, Genoa and Milan was that the German's had reinforced the anti-aircraft defenses in Northern Italy. The hammering assaults served warning on the Italians of the treatment that may be expected for their northern cities if Germany succeeds in setting up defenses along the Po River line.

Almost without opposition, the big bombers bore down on the Brugherio and Cislago power stations near Milan, which were attacked July 16 by Lancasters making the first leg of a shuttle operation to North Africa. Eight days later, the same formation pounded Leghorn on the return trip. In addition to the power stations, the Caproni motor works and the Piorelli aircraft parts factory were prime targets at Milan.

The Lancaster crews said only one or two night fighters were encountered and the searchlights appeared to be handled by inexperienced crews. A pilot who participated in three previous raids on Italy said:

"We saw a good many searchlights when we reached Turin, but the crews went to pieces when the bombing started, making no effort to concentrate their beams in cones. One time, when we were

**Camp UNITY**  
PLAN YOUR  
SUMMER VACATION  
Special Announcement  
WE REQUEST THAT YOU DO NOT  
COME TO CAMP THIS WEEK UNLESS  
YOU HAVE A RESERVATION  
For Information Call  
New York Office 1 Union Sq. West  
ALgonquin-3671

**NOTICE**  
Needle Trades Workers  
Report as Watchers for TUESDAY,  
AUG. 10, primaries between 3-10 P.M.  
See your local ALP club.  
RWUW Members: Come for the elec-  
tion of Win-the-War Candidates  
MORTIS E. SCHAPIRO, 4 M. School for  
Democracy, 13 Astor Pl. Adm. 33c.

**WHAT'S ON**  
RATES: What's On notices for the  
Daily and The Worker are 50¢ per line  
(10 words to a line—5 lines minimum).  
DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For  
Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

**Tonight  
Manhattan**  
INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK  
MORTIS E. SCHAPIRO, 4 M. School for  
Democracy, 13 Astor Pl. Adm. 33c.

**WANT-ADS**  
Rates per word  
(Minimum 10 words)  
Daily Sunday  
1 line ..... 25¢ 25¢  
2 lines ..... 50¢ 50¢  
3 lines ..... 75¢ 75¢  
4 lines ..... 1.00 1.00  
5 lines ..... 1.25 1.25  
Phone ALgonquin 4-7954 for the nearest  
station where to place your Want-Ad.  
DEADLINE: 4 P.M. Daily, For Sunday,  
Wednesday 4 P.M. For Monday,  
Saturday 12 Noon.  
FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT  
(Manhattan)  
10TH, 141 E. 4th, single, housekeeping,  
reasonable. Ring middle bell.  
101ST, 29 W. (2B), charming studio, pri-  
v



## CHANGE THE WORLD

We May Yet Find a Solution  
To the Problems of  
Hot Jazz and Progress

By MIKE GOLD

"American swing bands and their over-worshipped leaders have become corrupters of American youth, though doubtless they do not mean to be," declared the Rev. Dr. William Ward Ayer in a sermon last Sunday morning at the Calvary Baptist Church of New York.

"Modern swing music," he went on, "is a degenerating influence on our land. It has not created the loose spirit of our age it at least reflects that spirit and provides a musical cesspool in which the devotees of the vastly inferior in American culture may wallow in squealing ecstasy."

All of which has a familiar ring. When I was a boy in sinful New York the pastors were warning us in the same terms against girls who bobbed their hair.

It was the craze for bobbed hair among female youth that was dragging all civilization down into the gutters of hell, warned most of the preachers. Bobbed hair and short dresses were the real cause of the World War, they said. Women with bobbed hair were interested only in frivolity and cocktails and would eventually take to smoking. They had lost all interest in being mothers, and there would be no American babies twenty years after the satanic time of 1914.

The modern Dr. Ayer does not go so far as this, however. He merely asserts that "America could not produce a Lincoln today any more than you could produce an oak tree in an ash pile."

He only hints that civilization may be destroyed by the swing craze, saying:

"The accentuating of the unaccented beat in jazz music portrays and encourages the accentuating of secondary things in our civilization. Once the soul was the chief concern of man. Now it is bodily satisfaction and bodily worship. Once the achievement of the mind and the spirit was the highest goal; now it is speed and lust and pleasure, yes, and even destruction."

This is just a hint, you will notice, yet the boggy word, destruction, is mentioned. Thus, Ecclesiastes in 1943 threatens us with the end of all civilization if swing goes unchecked, just as the preacher of doom 25 years ago warned us against the same destruction if bobbed hair went unrepressed.

Note, too, that today's Dr. Ayer looks back upon 1914 as an era, not of bobbed hair destruction and war, but as a golden age when "the soul was the chief concern of man," which is queer backward looking, but it is done by many moralists. The past always seems better than the present to them.

Yet our American birth rate has not decreased notably. Women haven't changed biologically since 1914, despite their bobbed hair, smoking and bare knees. Women have grown healthier and lots more intelligent. The warnings against bobbed hair were as exaggerated and false as much of the shocked moralizing against swing today.

There was a lunatic fringe to the feminist movement of yesterday, chiefly expressed in the Bohemianism of a small group. There is a lunatic fringe to the swing movement in today's music. Yet the lunatic fringe brought a great health and justice into the lives of American women. And swing, for all one knows, may be the vulgar soil out of which an American music, truly native and democratic, may yet flower to greatness.

And I don't know, brother, you cannot prove it by me. There is much in swing and jazz that I detest. Much of it is as artistic as the screaming of a spoiled child. Some of it is pretentious and phony. A good part of it is mere theft, a gauche robbery of the masters.

Yet, I believe I can detect the germs of a people's art concealed in this fog of night club smoke and spittoon philosophy.

What amazes me, however, is to see the heat that is engendered every time you raise a discussion on swing.

Horace Casberry, a New York actor who sent in the report of Dr. Ayer's sermon, adds these hot and hopped-up words:

"As one nursed and nurtured on the beauties of great music, with an incurable love for the great and beautiful in music, I recoil at swing—it is hateful to me—and this cleric has said what I might have said if I had done the same amount of thinking. I just can't stand the stuff! What this domineer says is true to the hilt!"

From Chicago, an old tuba player named George Hauman, displays the same fervor in the opposition. If hot swing fans get hot about their music, their enemies throw up the same number of heat waves, it seems.

Says Mr. Hauman: "You have not condemned this swing and noise enough. Even though I have played an F Tuba for three years in a country town orchestra of ten pieces some forty years ago, I did not know much about music but I do know that jazz and swing are frightful noises devoid of tempo and melody."

"Swing and jazz are no more American institutions than are counterfeiting and gangsterism."

"How can a good man like Harry Bridges lower his dignity so much as to sponsor such music as beyond my comprehension. He is my favorite labor leader and I wish we had a thousand like him. But how can he fall for this music, which is a distortion of the real thing, an embezzlement of the hearts and Mussolinis in politics. Just because many stupid Germans have been hypnotized into Hitler worship this does not mean that Hitler is an expression of the German people. He is not a folk leader, as he claims, any more than swing is folk music."

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

There is more to the same effect, indignant, heated and extreme. I would advise all trade unions to follow the example of Harry Bridges and to install Hot Jazz societies in the trade union halls where the members gather. It will draw them in droves. They will listen, sing, holler and hotly debate. The opera fans will be drawn closer to the swingsters, and vice versa. All will learn, culture will grow, unity will mount, and we yet find a solution to the problems of progress and hot jazz.

## 'Mission' Welcomed in Neighborhoods



## 'Merry Widow' Is Revived

THE MERRY WIDOW, starring Jan Kiepura and Maria Egerth, and featuring Melville Cooper, Music by Franz Lehár, directed and staged by Felix Breintzen, conductor Robert Stolz, choreography by George Balanchine. Presented by Yolanda Mercurio as a New Opera Company production at the Majestic Theatre on Aug. 6, 1943.

By Ralph Warner  
Ambitious theatrical entrepreneurs have decided that wartime audiences choose to escape into the past. The result is a series of revivals of romantic operettas of yesterday — until, Forty-Fourth Street in the dimout seems like a relic of the gaudy era. "The Merry Widow" of Franz Lehár now comes to town to join "The Student Prince," "The Vagabond King," and the glamorous "Rosalinda," the latter derived from Strauss' "Die Fledermaus."

This New Opera Company which has reproduced "The Merry Widow" started the operetta vogue last year with "Rosalinda." Its current Lehár offering is in quite as eye-filling form. It is a big production, with fine voices, an exceptional pit orchestra, and a striking Balanchine ballet. Yet it never equals "Rosalinda" for charm, beauty and that artistic unity which marks a memorable hit.

For one thing, "The Merry Widow" is a pretty stodgy tale for these latter days. A prince of a mythical Balkan kingdom—a wealthy widow, a comic ambassador—these are its main ingredients. Its Paris of 1905 died as early as 1914, in the first world war. Its Marzovica never, never was.

In other words, even the libretto by Sidney Sheldon and Ben Robert is not sufficiently streamlined. The old situations are old situations, and the refurbished jokes do not always come off. Perhaps the cast is partially at fault. Jan Kiepura has a robust, clear tenor, but he is probably one of the stiffest actors on the stage. And although he has been in America for more than a decade, he cannot speak the English tongue well, with the result that his lines might just as well have been spoken in his native Polish.

Maria Egerth sings the widow with clearer diction, but in a thin and sometimes off-pitch voice. She has a trace of a Hungarian accent which is not displeasing, but she never is able to suggest the gay and naughty woman of the 1900's, a woman with wisp waist and flirtatious eyes.

Melville Cooper is good as the forgettable Popoff, although he unfortunately lacks the dominating quality the role used to possess in the good old days.

This is not to say that the present "Merry Widow" will fall to attract confirmed operetta addicts. The superb Lehár score is there, "Valse," "Maxim's," the immortal waltz, and the delightfully humorous "The Women." Robert Stolz, the noted Viennese composer-director, is in the pit; he has assembled an orchestra of balance and quality which makes the overture a thing of beauty. The Balanchine ballets are romantic, and when Milada Mladova and Chris Volkoff execute the waltz, they become a joy.

Sentimentalists who recall when the Merry Widow waltz was being scratched on phonograph records in a million back parlors one-third of a century ago will welcome the return of their old favorite. Perfectionists will pick flaws in it. Your Broadway reporter classifies it as slightly better than average entertainment.

For one thing, "The Merry Widow" is a pretty stodgy tale for these latter days. A prince of a mythical Balkan kingdom—a wealthy widow, a comic ambassador—these are its main ingredients. Its Paris of 1905 died as early as 1914, in the first world war. Its Marzovica never, never was.

In other words, even the libretto by Sidney Sheldon and Ben Robert is not sufficiently streamlined. The old situations are old situations, and the refurbished jokes do not always come off. Perhaps the cast is partially at fault. Jan Kiepura has a robust, clear tenor, but he is probably one of the stiffest actors on the stage. And although he has been in America for more than a decade, he cannot speak the English tongue well, with the result that his lines might just as well have been spoken in his native Polish.

Maria Egerth sings the widow with clearer diction, but in a thin and sometimes off-pitch voice. She has a trace of a Hungarian accent which is not displeasing, but she never is able to suggest the gay and naughty woman of the 1900's, a woman with wisp waist and flirtatious eyes.

Melville Cooper is good as the forgettable Popoff, although he unfortunately lacks the dominating quality the role used to possess in the good old days.

This is not to say that the present "Merry Widow" will fall to attract confirmed operetta addicts. The superb Lehár score is there, "Valse," "Maxim's," the immortal waltz, and the delightfully humorous "The Women." Robert Stolz, the noted Viennese composer-director, is in the pit; he has assembled an orchestra of balance and quality which makes the overture a thing of beauty. The Balanchine ballets are romantic, and when Milada Mladova and Chris Volkoff execute the waltz, they become a joy.

Sentimentalists who recall when the Merry Widow waltz was being scratched on phonograph records in a million back parlors one-third of a century ago will welcome the return of their old favorite. Perfectionists will pick flaws in it. Your Broadway reporter classifies it as slightly better than average entertainment.

For one thing, "The Merry Widow" is a pretty stodgy tale for these latter days. A prince of a mythical Balkan kingdom—a wealthy widow, a comic ambassador—these are its main ingredients. Its Paris of 1905 died as early as 1914, in the first world war. Its Marzovica never, never was.

In other words, even the libretto by Sidney Sheldon and Ben Robert is not sufficiently streamlined. The old situations are old situations, and the refurbished jokes do not always come off. Perhaps the cast is partially at fault. Jan Kiepura has a robust, clear tenor, but he is probably one of the stiffest actors on the stage. And although he has been in America for more than a decade, he cannot speak the English tongue well, with the result that his lines might just as well have been spoken in his native Polish.

Maria Egerth sings the widow with clearer diction, but in a thin and sometimes off-pitch voice. She has a trace of a Hungarian accent which is not displeasing, but she never is able to suggest the gay and naughty woman of the 1900's, a woman with wisp waist and flirtatious eyes.

Melville Cooper is good as the forgettable Popoff, although he unfortunately lacks the dominating quality the role used to possess in the good old days.

This is not to say that the present "Merry Widow" will fall to attract confirmed operetta addicts. The superb Lehár score is there, "Valse," "Maxim's," the immortal waltz, and the delightfully humorous "The Women." Robert Stolz, the noted Viennese composer-director, is in the pit; he has assembled an orchestra of balance and quality which makes the overture a thing of beauty. The Balanchine ballets are romantic, and when Milada Mladova and Chris Volkoff execute the waltz, they become a joy.

Sentimentalists who recall when the Merry Widow waltz was being scratched on phonograph records in a million back parlors one-third of a century ago will welcome the return of their old favorite. Perfectionists will pick flaws in it. Your Broadway reporter classifies it as slightly better than average entertainment.

For one thing, "The Merry Widow" is a pretty stodgy tale for these latter days. A prince of a mythical Balkan kingdom—a wealthy widow, a comic ambassador—these are its main ingredients. Its Paris of 1905 died as early as 1914, in the first world war. Its Marzovica never, never was.

In other words, even the libretto by Sidney Sheldon and Ben Robert is not sufficiently streamlined. The old situations are old situations, and the refurbished jokes do not always come off. Perhaps the cast is partially at fault. Jan Kiepura has a robust, clear tenor, but he is probably one of the stiffest actors on the stage. And although he has been in America for more than a decade, he cannot speak the English tongue well, with the result that his lines might just as well have been spoken in his native Polish.

Maria Egerth sings the widow with clearer diction, but in a thin and sometimes off-pitch voice. She has a trace of a Hungarian accent which is not displeasing, but she never is able to suggest the gay and naughty woman of the 1900's, a woman with wisp waist and flirtatious eyes.

By David Platt

New York City is flocking eagerly to the RKO Theatres to see "Mission to Moscow," the most discussed motion picture in the history of the screen. The film is doing very nicely in every part of the city according to the central office of RKO Theatres.

We dropped in on several RKO and Skouras houses on Friday to get a picture of audience reaction to "Mission." At the Skouras Academy of Music on 14th St., a packed house punctuated the late afternoon performance with salvos of applause, in appreciation of this great effort in behalf of American-Soviet friendship. The two scenes with President Roosevelt and the entrance of Premier Stalin in the scene where Ambassador Davies and President Kalinin are saying their last good-byes caused the spectators to break out into spontaneous and solid hand-clapping.

The exchange of dialogue between Mrs. Molotov and Mrs. Davies on the subject of cosmetics in which both women expressed the hope that better relations between the

United States and the Soviet Union would be established was warmly applauded.

Everybody Likes It  
Says 'Academy' Manager

Mrs. Eschburger, acting Manager of the Academy informed me that the film was doing splendidly. Several people came up to her after it was over to say that it was the most entertaining and educational movie they had seen in a long time. "One person who read the book was pleased with the straightforward treatment of the Soviet Union in the film." Another was very angry because the truth about Russia had been kept from her so long. Another enjoyed the acting of Walter Huston, Ann Harding, and Oscar Homolka as Litvinov. "My cashier saw it twice and is going to see it again for the ballet scenes." Everybody likes it, she said. "I have not had a single complaint."

I listened in some of the comments after the show. "Now I know why the Red Army took Orel," a middle-aged, well-dressed man remarked to his companion. "The girl who played Tanya Litvinov was wonderful," a young high-school student whispered to her girl friend. "He doesn't look like Stalin but they're Stalin's words," a pipe-smoker with a copy of the "Jewish Examiner" in his pocket, observed. "The people are just like anybody else. I thought all Russians had patches on their pants," I overheard one of the ushers say to the young lady in charge of the candy. "I'll have to see it again. So many things in it. Hard to grasp all of it at one time," a member of the armed forces remarked to the young woman on his arm. "They were fifth-columnists, that's why they were shot. They deserved it. We ought to get tough with the mudslingers and saboteurs in our midst," a blonde-looking fellow carrying a tool kit was telling the pal at his side.

Harlem Negro Thrilled  
By Halle Selassie Plea

At night at the RKO 146th Street Theatre, I stood outside and clocked fifty admissions in six minutes, most of them Spaniards and Negroes. I spoke to a Negro cook who serves barbecued spare-ribs in a small Upper Harlem restaurant. He said he got a thrill out of seeing Halle Selassie pleading for the rights of Negroes at Geneva. "I can't tell you what this film has done for me," he said. "It will open the eyes of every American who sees it. There will be another war unless this country and England work with Russia. The future of the world, the future of my people depends upon it," this articulate spokesman for the oppressed emphasized. "Come up to my place sometime. Here's my card. We'll talk some more," he said in parting.

Roi Outley Takes  
Trip Around World

Roi Outley, Negro journalist, will leave shortly on a trip around the world to gather material for a book which he visualizes as an intimate, detailed, anecdotal, first-hand account of the colored peoples who are fighting for democracy on far-flung fronts. His plan is to talk with the plain man in Africa, India, China, and Russia, not overlooking the Negro who is fighting today in the U. S. forces. The trip is being sponsored by Houghton Mifflin Company, by the Rosenwald Foundation, and the National CIO Committee for American and Allied War Relief, of which Outley is Publicity Director. On Aug. 10, Houghton Mifflin Company will publish in their Life-In-America series, Mr. Outley's first book, "New World A-Coming."

Irving Berlin Wows  
Radio Audience

Radio is rather rigid about the timing of commercial programs. Hardly ever, except by a lead news flash, is the time schedule of a show disturbed. That is why radio circles are still talking about last week's Barry Wood NBC show "Million Dollar Band."

Irving Berlin, the noted composer, visited Barry and the show, which was paying tribute to "This Is the Army." The studio reception for Mr. Berlin was so thunderous that studio officials found it impossible to stop the applause. So literally was the show stopped that the next scheduled number went by the board.

New Opera  
Company

Casting for the New Opera Company's production of "The Merry Widow" starring Jan Kiepura and Maria Egerth has been completed. Mme. Yolanda Mercurio announced today. Alex Alexander, Arnold Spector and Karl Parkas have been signed for principal roles in the operetta.

'Best Short Stories'  
Out Aug. 24

An Aug. 24 Houghton Mifflin Company will publish "The Best American Short Stories" edited by Martha Polk. The following authors are represented: Vicki Baum, Warren Beck, Kay Boyle, John Cheever, Guido D'Agostino, Murray Dyer, William Faulkner, Rachel Field, Robert Fisher, Grace Flandrau, Virginia Gibson, Peter Gray, Nancy Hale, Paul Horgan, Laurette MacDuffie Knight, Clara Laidlaw, Mary Lavin, Edith Morris, William Saroyan, Delmore Schwartz, Irwin Shaw, Margaret Shedd, Wallace Stegner, Alison Stuart, Jesse Stuart, Eudora Welty. The stories are reprinted from the following magazines: Accent, American Magazine, Antioch Review, Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Bazaar, Harper's Magazine, Kenyon Review, Mademoiselle, New Yorker, Rocky Mountain Review, Saturday Evening Post, Story, Virginia Quarterly Review, Yale Review.

Black Sea  
FIGHTERS

FREDRIC MARCH STANLEY

IRVING Place at 14th St. & Times Bk. LAST DAY • AIR COOLER FROM MAXIM GORKI'S CLAMOR

"MOTHER" from LEO TOLSTOY'S NOVEL "KREUTZER SONATA" Plus "MADE IN AMERICA" and "THE STAGE"

THE STAGE

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" - ATKINSON, THOMAS

LIFE WITH FATHER

269 SEATS at \$1.10

CHIEF, R'way at 40 St. Air-Conditioned Expt. 1-16. Mat. WED. and SAT. 7-10

## RADIO PROGRAM

## MORNING

6:00-WFAP-News Reports  
6:05-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
6:10-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
6:15-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
6:20-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
6:25-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
6:30-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
6:35-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
6:40-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
6:45-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
6:50-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
6:55-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
7:00-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
7:05-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
7:10-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
7:15-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
7:20-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
7:25-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
7:30-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
7:35-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
7:40-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
7:45-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
7:50-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
7:55-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat  
8:00-WFAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat

## HIGHLIGHTS

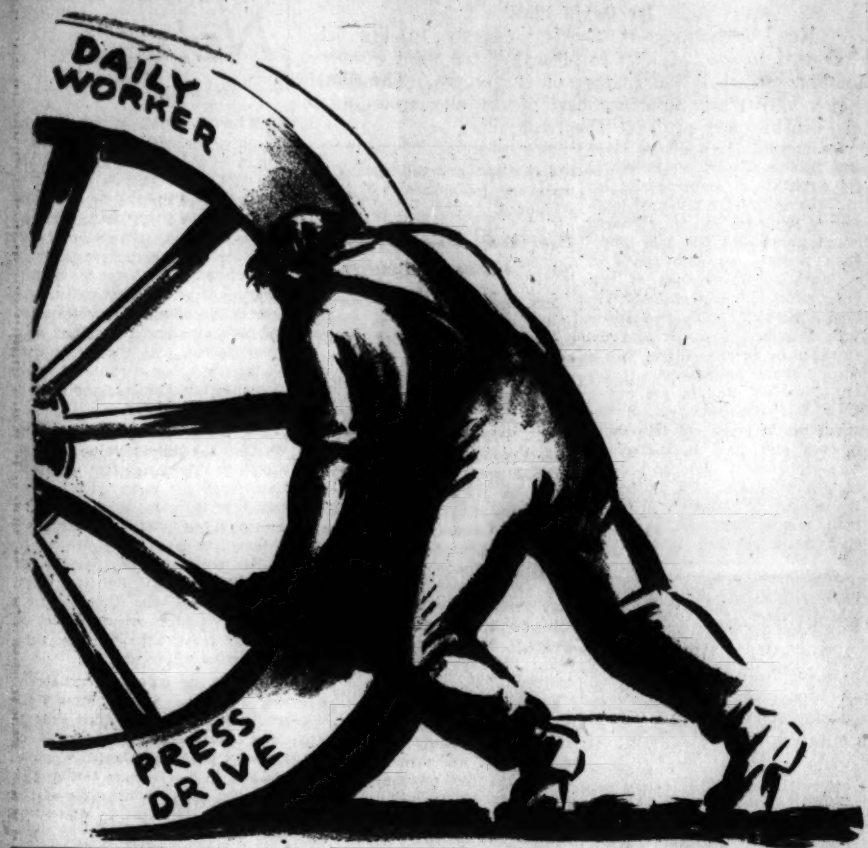
Masterwork Hour, 9:00  
WNIC... Saga of Symphony, 10:00 WLBB... Crossroads of Melody, 11, WLBB... Liberty Music Hall, 2:00 WLBB... Great Classics, 6:00 WLBB... Lone Ranger, 7:30 WJZ... Blondie, 7:30 WABC... Cavalcade of America, 8:00 WFAP... Symphony Hall, 8:00 WQXR... Musical Cavalcade, 9:30 WQXR... Screen Guild Play, 10:00 WABC... Alec Templeton, 10:30 WJZ.

## OUR CITY STATION-WNYC

8:00-Morning News  
8:15-The World at Noon  
8:30-Morning News  
8:45-Morning News  
9:00-Morning News  
9:15-Morning News  
9:30-Morning News  
9:45-Morning News  
10:00-Morning News  
10:15-Morning News  
10:30-Morning News  
10:45-Morning News  
11:00-Morning News  
11:15-Morning News  
11:30-Morning News  
11:45-Morning News  
12:00-Morning News  
12:15-Morning News  
12:30-Morning News  
12:45-Morning News  
1:00-Morning News  
1:15-Morning News  
1:30-Morning News  
1:45-Morning News  
2:00-Morning News  
2:15-Morning News  
2:30-Morning News  
2:45-Morning News  
3:00-Morning News  
3:15-Morning News  
3:30-Morning News  
3:45-Morning News  
4:00-Morning News  
4:15-Morning News  
4:30-Morning News  
4:45-Morning News  
5:00-Morning News  
5:15-Morning News  
5:30-Morning News  
5:45-Morning News  
6:00-Morning News  
6:15-Morning News  
6:30-Morning News  
6:45-Morning News  
7:00-Morning News  
7:15-Morning News  
7:30-Morning News  
7:45-Morning News  
8:00-Morning News  
8:15-Morning News  
8:30-Morning News  
8:45-Morning News  
9:00-Morning News  
9:15-Morning News  
9:30-Morning News  
9:45-Morning News  
10:00-Morning News  
10:15-Morning News  
10:30-Morning News  
10:45-Morning News  
11:00-Morning News  
11:15-Morning News  
11:30-Morning News  
11:45-Morning News  
12:00-Morning News  
12:15-Morning News  
12:30-Morning News  
12:45-Morning News  
1:00-Morning News  
1:15-Morning News  
1:30-Morning News  
1:45-Morning News  
2:00-Morning News  
2:15-Morning News  
2:30-Morning News  
2:45-Morning News  
3:00-Morning News  
3:15-Morning News  
3:30-Morning News  
3:45-Morning News  
4:00-Morning News  
4:15-Morning News  
4:30-Morning News  
4:45-Morning News  
5:00-Morning News  
5:15-Morning News  
5:30-Morning News  
5:45-Morning News  
6:00-Morning News  
6:15-Morning News  
6:30-Morning News  
6:45-Morning News  
7:00-Morning News  
7:15-Morning News  
7:30-Morning News  
7:45-Morning News  
8:00-Morning News  
8:15-Morning News  
8:30-Morning News  
8:45-Morning News  
9:00-Morning News  
9:15-Morning News  
9:30-Morning News  
9:45-Morning News  
10:00-Morning News  
10:15-Morning News  
10:30-Morning News  
10:45-Morning News  
11:00-Morning News  
11:15-Morning News  
11:30-Morning News  
11:45-Morning News  
12:00-Morning News  
12:15-Morning News  
12:30-Morning News  
12:45-Morning News  
1:00-Morning News  
1:15-Morning News  
1:30-Morning News  
1:45-Morning News  
2:00-Morning News  
2:15-Morning News  
2:30-Morning News  
2:45-Morning News  
3:00-Morning News  
3:15-Morning News  
3:30-Morning News  
3:45-Morning News  
4:00-Morning News  
4:15-Morning News  
4:30-Morning News  
4:45-Morning News  
5:00-Morning News  
5:15-Morning News  
5:30-Morning News  
5:45-Morning News  
6:00-Morning News  
6:15-Morning News  
6:30-Morning News  
6:45-Morning News  
7:00-Morning News  
7:15-Morning News  
7:30-Morning News  
7:45-Morning News  
8:00-Morning News  
8:15-Morning News  
8:30-Morning News  
8:45-Morning News  
9:00-Morning News  
9:15-Morning News  
9:30-Morning News  
9:45-Morning News  
10:00-Morning News  
10:15-Morning News  
10:30-Morning News  
10:45-Morning News  
11:00-Morning News  
11:15-Morning News  
11:30-Morning News  
11:45-Morning News  
12:00-Morning News  
12:15-Morning News  
12:30-Morning News  
12:45-Morning News  
1:00-Morning News  
1:15-Morning News  
1:30-Morning News  
1:45-Morning News  
2:00-Morning News  
2:15-Morning News  
2:30-Morning News  
2:45-Morning News  
3:00-Morning News  
3:15-Morning News  
3:30-Morning News  
3:45-Morning News  
4:00-Morning News  
4:15-Morning News  
4:30-Morning News  
4:45-Morning News  
5:00-Morning News  
5:15-Morning News  
5:30-Morning News  
5:45-Morning News  
6:00-Morning News  
6:15-Morning News  
6:30-Morning News  
6:45-Morning News  
7:00-Morning News  
7:15-Morning News  
7:30-Morning News  
7:45-Morning News  
8:00-Morning News  
8:15-Morning News  
8:30-Morning News  
8:45-Morning News  
9:00-Morning News  
9:15-Morning News  
9:30-Morning News  
9:45-Morning News  
10:00-Morning News  
10:15-Morning News  
10:30-Morning News  
10:45-Morning News  
11:00-Morning News  
11:15-Morning News  
11:30-Morning News  
11:45-Morning News  
12:00-Morning News  
12:15-Morning News  
12:30-Morning News  
12:45-Morning News  
1:00-Morning News  
1:15-Morning News  
1:30-Morning News  
1:45-Morning News  
2:00-Morning News  
2:15-Morning News  
2:30-Morning News  
2:45-Morning News  
3:00-Morning News  
3:15-Morning News  
3:30-Morning News  
3:45-Morning News  
4:00-Morning News  
4:15-Morning News  
4:30-Morning News  
4:45-Morning News  
5:00-Morning News  
5:15-Morning News  
5:30-Morning News  
5:45-Morning News  
6:00-Morning News  
6:15-Morning News  
6:30-Morning News  
6:



Put YOUR Shoulder to the Wheel!



## Tomorrow's Primaries

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY voters who want to see a united party, based on labor and devoted to the United Nations and national war policies of the Roosevelt Administration, should have little difficulty in deciding how to cast their ballot in tomorrow's primaries.

The program and activities of the Dubinsky-Social-Democratic group in back of the state committee, or "right wing," slate is such as to attract the support of the most bitter enemies of the President's policies.

Yesterday we published a letter from Gerald L. K. Smith, in which that leading American fascist expresses his solidarity with the "right wing element" of the ALP, and his support of its slate.

The Dubinsky leaders may protest to the high heavens that Smith's support is unsolicited and unwanted. But the decisive fact is that their program and their activities meet with his approval.

And why shouldn't they? The basis of Smith's program is the destruction of the United Nations as the bulwark of democracy, the smashing of the Soviet Union, and the consequent preservation of fascism. This is the logic of the Dubinsky program and activities.

If anyone doubts it, let him study the documents in Friday's and Saturday's Daily Worker regarding Dubinsky's associations with Russian counter-revolutionists who are plotting the destruction of the USSR even while she is our powerful ally in the struggle against the Axis.

Can anyone deny that counter-revolution in the Soviet Union today would mean a new lease on life for fascism? Yet Dubinsky is indisputably engaged in intrigues with those plotting that counter-revolution.

Let those who doubt the meaning of Dubinsky's program examine the activities of Luigi Antonini, state ALP leader, who is now working together with Hearst in the latter's current campaign to bolster the waning fortunes of the Axis by dividing the United Nations and by setting them to war against each other.

Enmity toward the fundamental principle of Roosevelt's war policies, that of unity with the USSR and the other members of the United Nations, has led Dubinsky into the camp of the enemies of the war effort all along the line. Thus he and his followers are among the most dangerous allies of John L. Lewis and his strike policies.

The one issue raised by the Dubinsky group, as is typical of those who want to evade all issues, is that of "Communist control." The state leaders of the ALP have not yet said, however, why they themselves have not accepted the Hillman proposal to broaden the labor base of the ALP and to turn over its leadership to the trade union movement. The Marcantonio-Connolly progressives, whom they accuse of seeking "Communist control," welcomed the Hillman proposal enthusiastically, and asked that action be taken along the lines of the proposal.

The voters can, therefore, judge who is and who is not for factional control.

Thus, the future development of the ALP, as well as the question as to whether it is to be a great force for uniting those who support the President's war policies or whether it is to remain an instrument in the hands of the enemies of those policies, will be determined in tomorrow's primaries.

## Will Hearst Save Hitler?

FROM every front comes the proof that the Axis is being beaten. The military strength of the United Nations coalition grows day by day. The military weakness of the Axis becomes daily more pronounced.

Victory appears on the horizon, within the grasp of the United Nations.

The Axis is being sent down to defeat because of the existence of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. There was a time when victory was not perching itself on the banners of the free peoples. That was when Neville Chamberlain foisted the curse of Munich upon the world. It was when William Randolph Hearst and his like were aiding and abetting Chamberlain and appeasement. The debacle which these appeasers brought upon the free nations led to their rejection.

Now with defeat staring their Axis friends in the face, these same appeasers seek desperately to stave off the FINIS which United Nations' victory will write for Hitler.

The sowing of distrust among the United Nations is one of the most potent weapons which they still hope will help them. Particularly do they strive to break the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. Every assault upon that coalition is an attempt to save the Axis from destruction.

That explains why it is that Hearst has now let loose his current scurrilous anti-Soviet campaign. It might be expected that the pages of any newspaper published in America would be filled today with commendations and congratulations to that ally whose brave men and women are doing so much to defeat our common foe. Not so with Hearst. Editorial after editorial, column after column, is loaded down with the falsehoods and fictions against the Soviet Union which owe their origin to Hitler.

Coincidentally, there is also an accompanying campaign against our British ally and a continuance of the "Pacific First" bunk designed to take our armies from Europe. The present crisis for the Axis explains, too, why all the anti-Soviet Social-Democrats—such as Antonini, Dubinsky, Abramovitch and others in emigre circles—are now making their assault upon the Soviet Union in chorus with Hearst. They are laboring in a common cause with this odious fascist.

These assaults upon United Nations' solidarity are assaults upon the President and his policies. They are attacks upon our country and not upon the Soviet Union alone. They are a gauntlet thrown down to the whole win-the-war camp.

We cannot permit the danger from these assaults to be under-estimated. To allow this campaign to continue poisoning the wells of American life, creating confusion and hesitation, is to impede victory.

The labor movement, especially, has an obligation to make a ringing reply to these defeatists. It can give that reply through rallying the people against these assaults, insisting to the President and the State Department that a stop be put to these attacks upon our brave and gallant ally. The complete defeat of these Hitler-helping outfits is a condition for victory and for a secure and peaceful post-war world.

Labor and the liberals have to learn quickly and well what Social-Democrats like Antonini and Dubinsky, who ally themselves with Hearst and Lewis, are really doing to the detriment of America.

The objective of the anti-Soviet campaign is to block the political and military coordination of the United Nations, and thus open the road for a negotiated peace. This must be answered at once by strengthening the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition and by throwing our full weight into the war. Matching the tremendous advances of the Red Army, we can force Hitler into a real two-front war by invasion of the Continent through the English Channel. If that is done quickly and effectively, then will victory soon come to America's arms and those of her United Nations allies and a real and just peace be won.

## Needed: Two Million More Tons of Steel for 1943

By John Williamson

At the very moment that the Axis begins to crack, with the downfall of Mussolini, word is flashed on the home front that war production has fallen off. Clearly, the military offensive against Italy must continue until there is unconditional surrender and all America is desirous of an immediate attack against Hitler Germany, on the West European coast. All this demands increased production of war materials, especially of steel and armaments.

The United Steel Workers Union, under the leadership of Philip Murray, has recognized the urgency of the situation in steel and has pledged its full cooperation to produce an additional two million tons of steel in the last half of this year. A month ago a joint statement was issued by Murray and WPB Chairman Nelson, announcing the "Steel for Victory Drive" as the means of attaining this 2 million ton increase. The three points in the Murray-Nelson plan are as follows: (1) Increase of steel with the present facilities by well-functioning labor-management committees; (2) a better distribution and sharing of the steel that is now in warehouses and evidently hoarded by some, when there is a shortage in some other producing areas; (3) speeding up the construction of new steel plants that have already been started.

As yet there is no noticeable change in production although the smashing in one week of the much-heralded new summer Nazi offensive on the Eastern Front and the counter-offensive of the Red Army, as well as our victories in Sicily, and the possibility, with the cracking up of fascism in Italy, of immediate invasion from the West, makes increased production of steel the urgent concern of the whole nation.

## STRIKES CUT OUTPUT

While steel production for the first half of 1943 averaged 97.9 per cent of capacity, the month of June dropped to 94 per cent, or approximately the same level as the previous June. It is estimated that the coal strike provoked by the defeatist John L. Lewis, cut steel production by at least 200,000 tons and in the Pittsburgh-Youngstown area, 14 furnaces had to close down during the last coal strike. The situation in the coming months will be further aggravated by the late opening of the Great Lakes present shipping season, which has already resulted in 8 million tons less iron

ore shipped so far this season compared with last summer.

The U. S. W. of A., in the words of Phil Murray, has considered "increased steel production . . . the most important thing in the life of this union from the time our nation began preparing its defenses." Two years ago the union submitted a program to the government for increasing production. They initiated the proposal for the 48-hour week which was opposed by industry and had to be enforced by a government order. Today, while joining with the U. S. W. in pledging the extra 2 million tons of steel this last half of the year, the union again makes a contribution by implementing the joint 3-point program. The steel union declares:

(1) "The wage policy of the steel industry must be revitalized so as to be tuned in with the needs for increased production," and " . . . a wage policy should be invoked for the entire industry which will guarantee that, for the increased production of steel . . . there shall be proportionate increases in the earnings of all the steel workers." (2) "The National War Board should establish a national steel panel which would adjudicate all wage disputes arising in the steel industry" and "A Regional Board should be established in Pittsburgh to handle the cases for that very heavily industrialized area."

(3) "The 48-hour week order of the WMC should be complied with by the steel companies and the WMC should actually enforce its order against any recalcitrant companies."

The urgency of the moment is clear. The joint statement of the WPB and the Steel Union points the way. Philip Murray puts patriotic and human feeling into this program, when he declares: "The uniform of the working man covered with the sweat of hard work may be the means of keeping the uniform of your boy and my boy from becoming blood spattered on some far-away battlefield. There are some 200,000 steel workers now in the armed forces of the nation. Yesterday they worked beside you in the mills, tomorrow they may go into battle. We at home must see they do not go into battle empty-handed."

Clearly, every Communist steel worker and every supporter of our Party among the steel workers, supports the "Steel for Victory Drive." Support is not enough. Support must be transformed into extra tons of steel by seeing that the

full program for increased production, especially the plan for incentive wages, is energetically pushed by the government and the union on the steel companies. A real educational campaign is the need of the hour. Every single steel worker must understand the reasons for the union program for the 2 million extra tons of steel. It must be related to the victories of the Red Army and of our own successes in North Africa, Sicily and the Pacific. The false optimism that "the war is over" definitely hinders increased production.

## CLARITY VITAL

It is precisely by increasing production and launching a new offensive directly at the heart of Germany from the West, that victory over Hitler can be won in 1943. This false optimism not only hinders increased production but makes it easier for the defeatists to try and carry through their strike provocations, and it also results in a real increase in absenteeism in the mills. An end must be put to the sabotage of labor-management committees by many steel companies. Production conferences should be organized in every mill. Above all, the economic grievances which pile up due to the laborious procedures of the WLB and thus undermining the morale of the steel workers, must be settled satisfactorily.

The task of the Communist steel worker everywhere is to help create the maximum political clarity on these burning issues of the day—first of all the increase in steel production—and in this way help mobilize and unite the entire membership of every USA Lodge behind its own Executive Board program.

The Communist Party in every steel town, whether it be Gary, Youngstown, Duquesne, Bethlehem or Birmingham, has not a minute to lose. Discussions about invasion of Europe, or explaining events in Italy, without being tied up with increased steel production, is mere talk. Communists discuss in order to lead to action. Every Communist steel worker reading the Daily Worker means an ability to clarify and activate a hundred times more steel workers than if one hears only one discussion at a Branch or functionaries' meeting, important and necessary as they are. Every steel worker who subscribes to the Worker will be a more effective union force for increased production. A steel mill where every shop and grievance committeeman reads the Worker will win a Union E pennant for the best union local.

## Letters From Our Readers

## Marxism and Leninism Needed

New York City.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

Political education for the whole people is on the order of the day in these times. More and more persons in the labor movement and out are awakening to political life. That is why it is so essential to increase the circulation of the Daily. It not only answers perplexing questions that no other paper cares to consider but it also teaches us to think politically.

Hand in hand with the process of political growth of the people must go the extension of the study of Marxist classics and contemporary works. It is said that the inspiration for Victory—After is Lenin's famous pamphlet "The Threatening Catastrophe and How To Fight It."

I suggest that the Daily Worker conduct a column of Marxist political literature. This column should relate present needs to the generalized and condensed experience of the labor movement. Make us familiar with the valuable lessons so ably recorded by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Dimitroff, Browder and the research staff of the Workers School. The people are on the march and they need Marxism-Leninism to bescon-light the path of struggle.

A. W.

## Democratic Process

Great Neck, L. I.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

Following the letter, if not the spirit, of PM's July 30th editorial

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

defending Dubinsky and Antonini's control of the State ALP and excusing their anti-United Nations actions as "individual mistakes," let these "mistakes" be "mended by the democratic process" through the decisive defeat of these men at the primaries, Aug. 10.

Dr. L. A. Eldridge, Jr.  
Source of Courage  
And Foresight

Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed find \$20 for Daily Worker Drive and credit same to Mike Gold, James Allen, Sender Garlin and Veteran Commander; they give me courage and foresight into the present turbulent sea of events; their writings are most precious to the political, economic or social education of the masses. It is to be regretted that the circulation of this one and only working class paper is so small among 15 million CIO and AFL workers.

Yours for total destruction of fascism both here and abroad.

Dr. S.

## Anti-Semitism In Reverse

New York City.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

The enemy within our gates, having precipitated riots against the Negro people in various sections of the country, are now straining at the leash to provoke similar outbreaks against the Jewish people. Every single American should be geared against any such possibility, and every means at our disposal—speeches, the radio, the press—should be used to explain to the American people that Hitler would gain more from such an outbreak than from a victory on the field of battle.

One of the chief agencies in combating this menace is the Jewish people themselves. However this means is not being fully utilized. Many of the Jewish people who have been persecuted and discriminated against from the day of their birth do not trust other Jews, and choose to live in ivory towers. It is not unusual to hear amongst Jewish people who should know better—expression of hostility toward non-Jewish groups.

Jewish people who work and live among non-Jews, and whose attitude stems from the proposition "that there are good and bad amongst all people," can argue the question of anti-Semitism with their Gentile neighbors and rid them of all vestiges of it. On the other hand the Jewish person who "hates" the Gentile can not be sincere in his approach to his shopmate on this question, and thereby hinders the important work he could do.

Abbie Sala.

## Why Is Gannett Afraid?

"UNDER COVER" is the book, reviewed prominently in the Daily Worker three weeks ago, which lets in the light on the Nazi organizations in America and their allies here.

But Frank Gannett, president of the Gannett newspapers and one of the big chiefs among the Republican defeatists, doesn't want the people to get acquainted with this book. He has made so bold as to open up a campaign of intimidation against the publishers who have made the book available and the booksellers who bring it to the public. His object, as he bluntly said, is to suppress this record of Nazi-fascist treason in America.

By engaging in such Hitlerite methods, Gannett admits more than he may desire. Why is he, big Republican chief, afraid of this volume? Why does he want a book-burning in America of something which can aid the people to know their enemies?

Gannett is the man specially commissioned by the Republican high command to poison the wells of America for the "farm bloc" and to throw the home front into confusion. The political alliance of this Republican high command with the fascist seditionists is well known. What Gannett is now doing lets us know more vividly that such is the case. The people can make a note of that, and act accordingly.

## Argentine C. P. Explains War To Soldiers

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 8.—The eleventh issue of the bulletin "Unidad Nacional" contains an open letter by the central committee of the Argentine Communist Party to the armed forces, covering various questions on the June 4 uprising and subsequent events.

The letter begins by recalling the historic tradition of General San Martin and mentions the disgraceful experience of Sept. 6, 1930, when the armed forces proposed the "salvation" of the country and crumbled. In this vein it points out the responsibilities of the armed forces and recalls the first concepts proclaimed by General Ramirez' government and the plans which, according to its executors, inspired the movement of June 4.

It then adds:

"You, the soldier of a free and democratic fatherland, took part in the June 4 action for these ends. Now, after so many weeks have transpired, you must ask yourself how it would be for the people and the continent if those plans had been realized or were on the way toward being realized. An objective examination of the events will reveal that the disgraceful acts do not correspond to the promises nor the oaths. The gross behavior internally and internationally of the Castillo-Ruiz-Guinau-Culacatti clique have aggravated certain policies."

## PRESS CENSORSHIP

The letter later summarizes a series of anti-constitutional measures adopted by General Ramirez' government, such as maintenance of the state of siege, press censorship, the threat to control of political parties, closing of trade unions and organizations of solidarity with the United Nations, and persecution of the Communists.

It further states that "continental solidarity and pan-Americanism are not vague and abstract expressions but have a perfectly defined content which signifies the union of American countries against Nazi barbarism."

Like during the period of the deposed government, Argentina continues to be for all practical purposes pro-Axis. The whole nation wants liberty at home and abroad, respect for the constitution and solidarity with the United Nations.

"One of the given purposes of the 4th of June was to better the country's precarious international situation," states the letter. "So far this has not been accomplished, and will not be if the present orientation continues. Other countries observe with consternation the fascist influence over the government and the repressive measures against the democratic forces. America looks on with distrust and sees that in spite of the good proposals expressed by Vice-Admiral Storni, deeds are louder than words, and the deeds tell of the government's growing collaboration with fascism."

Referring to the catastrophic situation which the Castillo government brought the country, the letter says: "The 4th of June could have been the finale to that policy of catastrophe and can still be, if the movement's first program is accomplished—liberty, constitution, free elections, application of international obligations, national unity. What is impeding the democratic and constitutional course of events is the fascist pressure on the government. For a national front of the army, people and parties to execute such proposals as represent the country's salvation!"

The letter ends with "The country is being crucified. Now is the time to resolve to eliminate the fascist influence on the government. Now is the time to reestablish full constitutional rule and to break with the Axis. Apply fundamental law, give liberty to the people, empty the prisons, announce a free press and patriotic union between the people, armed forces and parties for the greatness and freedom of the nation!"

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

AUGUST 9, 1938

WASHINGTON.—Roy Zachary, leader of the Silver Shirts, threatened to assassinate President Roosevelt, at a meeting in Warren, Ohio, attended by leaders of the vigilante movement in that town. Ralph C. McIlvain told the Senate Civil Liberties Committee today.

HANKOW.—Chinese Communists working closely with the Chinese government actually are in control of much of the so-called Japanese occupied area of North China, Capt. Evans F. Carlson, United States Marine Corps, a military observer for the United States Embassy, told the United Press today after returning from a three month trip through Suiyuan, Shansi, Hopei, Shantung and Honan provinces.

WALT CARMON reviews "My Sister Eileen," very favorably and remarks that Ruth McKenney should certainly go places. "The book is neatly written and is gaily Irish."

## Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 10 East 12th St., New York, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Stokes  
Vice-President—Howard C. Reid  
Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.  
Telephone: ALexandria 4-7054

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.  
Washington Bureau, Room 954, National Press Building, 1415  
and P St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 1918.

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)  
3 months \$4.75 6 months \$8.75 1 year \$12.50  
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER . . . \$7.75 \$4.75 \$12.50  
DAILY WORKER . . . 3.00 5.75 10.00  
THE WORKER . . . 1.25 2.50 5.00  
(Manhattan and Bronx)  
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER . . . \$4.25 \$2.25 \$10.00  
DAILY WORKER . . . 1.25 2.50 5.00  
THE WORKER . . . 1.00 1.75 3.00

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1943